The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3025 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Attack on the Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek.

The Thomas Freeborn and the Anacosta Engaged.

Two War Vessels Sent to Their Assistance.

THE RESULT OF THE ACTION NOT KNOWN.

Important Forward Movements in Virginia.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE TO BE OCCUPIED.

An Advance Towards Manassas Gap Junction.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF A PARTY OF ZOUAVES.

HARD FIGHTING EXPECTED TO-DAY.

MOVEMENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE

The Troops Advancing Towards Norfolk.

ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

It was stated in this correspondence yesterday that a number of vessels were then fitting out here for some destination not publicly disclosed. The following dispatch, received at the Navy-yard between four and five o'clock this afternoon, affords an explanation:

"The *Keystone State* reports that in passing Acquia, at noon, the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* were engaging the battery at Acquia Creek, with success. Shall I send the *Pocahontas* with her ten-inch gun to assist?"

This is signed by Capt. DAHLGREIN, the commander at the Navy-yard.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch the Navy Department ordered two men-of-war down to support Capt. WARD.

It is of interest to know that Acquia Creek is 55 miles from Washington, and is the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksbnrgh and Potomac Railroad. Vessels can approach within musket range of the battery.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

The report that Gen. LEE, of the rebel forces, expects to attack Baltimore, while he amuses Gen. SCOTT by threatening Washington, is about as amusing a *canard* as the war has produced.

There is no doubt but that Baltimore is more strongly secession to-day, than it was the day Massachusetts troops were fired upon. The merchants of Baltimore have imbibed the belief that New-York is carrying on this war for the purpose of destroying the commercial prosperity of Baltimore. They have also imbibed another belief—that Baltimore will be the commercial metropolis of a Southern Confederacy, when that Utoptian dream is realized; and so they have deemed it to their interest to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

JUDGE TANEY SUBSIDED.

Judge TANEY has finally subsided, after, for the third time endeavoring to destroy the Government. If he again attempts to impede the progress of the Administration, in its efforts to sustain the Constitution and the laws, he will certainly be impeached; but if he is content to be a law-abiding citizen, he will be permitted to totter into the grave without being officially branded as a traitor.

I am told by a gentleman who visited the roughs that left Baltimore to join the rebels at Point of Rocks, that they have expressed a hearty disgust for the business in which they are engaged, and do not hesitate to declare that if they once get out of their present position, they will never be caught so again.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

I have been talking for the past hour with a gentleman just returned from a visit to Harper's Ferry. He left me a week ago, armed with a pistol, a secession badge of the Maryland stripe, money enough, as he thought, to defray his expenses to Harper's Ferry and back, and a good share of mother wit. He accomplished all the purpose of his mission, which was to see what the rebels were doing, and has has returned, minus the money and the pistol. The pistol and the money the rebels readily comprehended—the mother wit they could not comprehend; and yet that was the most valuable thing he possessed, for by that he was enabled to "fool them bad," and save his neck, which otherwise would have been the longer from the stretching they would have given it.

My friend gives the following information, which he gathered, as all knowledge is gathered, under difficulties that he does not care to repeat:

The number of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry he estimates at 8,000. This includes all within five miles of the railroad bridge. These are all equipped, with the exception of about 1,000, who are but partially provided with arms. At least 4,000 of these men have only flint-lock muskets. The bulk of these men are all encamped on the heights west of the village. They have one battery of two six-pounders and one thirty-two-pounder, all on the Maryland heights. They have four batteries overlooking the bridge, and from three-quarters of a mile to three miles distant. These command the approaches from Manassas Junction. These batteries consist in all of one sixty-four and five thirty-two-pounders.

In the rear of the main force, back of the village, is a battery of one sixty-four pounder, and twenty twelve and six pounders. These last command the approaches from the west. All these guns are behind barricades, formed of two lines of timber filled in with gravel.

From all appearances, their supply of provisions was small. Until Tuesday, salt pork and beef only were fed. On that day a drove of cattle was brought into camp, and fresh meat was distributed.

But few of the troops are uniformed. They are indifferently drilled, with the exception of the four regiments from Mississippi—about three thousand strong—who appear to be efficient men. They are very much demoralized, the complaints being loud of the inefficiency of the minor officers.

The small pox had prevailed,—to what extent my informant could not tell, but nearly all the men had been vaccinated.

Desertions were of hourly occurrence, the men running away from the abuse of the officers.

About four miles from the Ferry, at the little village of Knoxville, the American flag is kept flying, sustained by a small band of determined Unionists. My informant had occasion to test the fidelity of these men, and knows that in all things they can be relied upon.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry expect soon to have an engagement with the Federal Army. They say they will neither ask nor grant quarter. The only Northern men they express any fear to meet are the Seventh Regiment of New-York, of which they appear to have a holy horror.

My informant thinks that, unless there is an action within two weeks, this entire army will be dissipated. The under officers have no disposition to drill the men, or to exercise them in the duties of the soldier, and the men have no respect or consideration for their officers. All unite in heartily denouncing the Yankees, as they call all who come from north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The only gentleman my informant met was a Lieut. WINDHAM, of one of the Mississippi regiments, and even he expressed a strong desire to cut the throats of LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary SEWARD, and talked of the Northern troops as "LINCOLN'S hirelings." Lieut. WINDHAM assured my informant that the rebels could send fifty thousand of these hirelings to hell, and then be a match for fifty thousand more, providing that number were sent against them.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH.

The Seventh marched down the Avenue about 5 o'clock, and embarked for New-York on a special train. They made a fine appearance, and received on their departure the same warm eulogiums that greeted their arrival.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The two large columbiads, lately shipped from Pittsburgh to Fort McHenry, were spiked by the Secessionists in the streets of Baltimore, and it was not discovered until they had been mounted in the Fort.

A party of rowdies left Baltimore last night to go to Federal Hill and kill some of the picket-guard there, but in place of killing them, the guard shot three, and the rest fled.

Fifty knights of the Golden Circle and a Lieutenant, who have been stationed at Harper's Ferry, were yesterday in Baltimore, and made arrangements for a grand secret plot to again take possession of Baltimore. That city has been utterly demoralized since Gen. CADWALLADER has had possession of it, and where there were forty Union flags flying when he entered, there is not one now.

There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts camp at the Relay House, arising from the unmilitary conduct of Brig.-Gen. JONES. He was burnt in effigy last night at their camp. Brig.-Gen. PEIRCE will supersede Gen. JONES, and the latter will go to Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a visitor to Fort Monroe I have the following particulars: Four hundred slaves had fled and taken refuge in Fort Monroe and Newport News. One planter, by the name of PARRISH, offered, on condition of his being allowed to leave his plantation and go to Richmond with his family, to free his slaves, to the number of thirty-five, and actually did place the papers in the hands of the lieutenant, weo was sent with a squad to afford him protection until he departed.

The inhabitants have the utmost fear of the troops, and dare not leave their homes unless by permission of the Colonel commanding.

There are numerous batteries in course of erection along the James, Elizabeth and York Rivers, but they cannot effect any damage to the vessels on the river, as the range is too long.

Several of the Old Dominion dragoons, armed, equipped and uniformed, as the law of Virginia directs, have been taken by the Vermont Regiment and made prisoners of war.

The troops have erected heavy sand batteries six feet high and eight feet wide, and mounted with eleven inch guns and twelve 32-pounders. Col. ALLEN'S and BARTLETT'S Regiments and Brigade have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. CAMERON will leave Washington with a number of Senators and Members, and some invited friends for Fortress Momroe to-morrow afternoon.

AN ADVANCE ON MANASSAS GAP.

Three sections of Flying Artillery have gone to Alexandria, to precede the "Pet Lambs" and the Michigan regiment, who march on Manassas Gap to-night.

The Zouaves seized sixty kegs of powder yesterday, and five tons of lead in a house about four and a half miles from the further outpost from Alexandria, southwest from the camp. The scouting party who seized it were at a loss to know what to do with the prize. It would not do to leave it, and yet the party was so small and far from camp that they could not separate to go back to give notice; so they took all the lead, and about half the powder, in the only conveyance they could find, and blew up the powder which they could not carry with them by a train which they fired at a safe distance. The explosion was distintly heard in this city, and for many miles around.

The forces at Alexandria were notified this morning to hold themselves in readiness for an order to move. They expect to advance to-night, but how far they have no idea. All the men slept on their arms last night, expecting an attack.

The Zouaves have nearly completed their entrenchments to the southwest of Alexandria, about one mile and a half from that place. The Michigan Regiment are in their rear, within a stone's throw.

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

I am enabled to send you a sketch of the work which will be assigned Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, on his acceptance of the position tendered him.

He will be placed in command of the Western division of the army, which is to move down the Mississippi-River. The force will go down in a flotilla of gun-boats Part of it will land, forming an attacking party in the rear of the fort or fortification, while the gun-boat will engage the same in front. His instructions will be discretionary as to details, but positive as to the repossessing and occupying of all territory now held by secession forces, all rebel cities, and places of defence, and all appearances of offense that may present themselves in his onward march.

That this will be an important branch in the grand movement contemplated by the Government is apparent, and it is also evident that to successfully carry out such a comprehensive design will require all that Executive ability and military genius which FREMONT is popularly supposed to possess. He is expected to reach this country by the steamer which left Liverpool about the 21st instant.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

Proposals are to be received at the Navy Bureau of Construction, until the 15th June, for the complete construction and equipment of the steam screw gunboats, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits of vessels of war ready for sea service. The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and the provisions will be provided by the Government. Proposals will be received only from shipbuilders, who are actually employed in that business, and satisfactory evidences to that effect will be required from parties proposing, who are not known to the Department. Upon application to the Bureau parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and description and size of the material; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications, will be inclosed the form of the contract the successful person will be required to execute with sureties the full amount of the contract. The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded of the vessel; to be launched in in sixty, seventy-five, ninety, and in 105 days from date of the contract, the vessels in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched, the Department reserving the right to accept the propositions most to the interests of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option. Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the time specified.

A gentleman who arrived to-night at 9½ o'clock, from the camp of the Federal troops in Virginia, reports that four companies of United States dragoons, a battery of artillery, and the New-York Eighth, Twenty fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments were occupying the heights two miles beyond the Arlington House, and their pickets extend beyond Baltimore cross roads, six miles and a half from Washington. A portion of this force was ordered to advance on Fairfax Court House to-night, and if possible, to occupy it before daybreak. They expected to have an engagement, as information deemed to be reliable, had reached them that the Confederate troops, to the the number of 1,406, are in position at that point.

A lady who lives near Manassa Junction, and who reached Washington this afternoon, states that the Confederate troops are concentrating rapidly at the Junction. They are being thrown forward from Lynchburg in large numbers, and troops in considerable bodies are making an advance and occupying prominent positions this side of that point.

The Confederate troops expected an immediate attack from the Federal forces somewhere in that vicinity. The former were busily engaged fortifying every available position at or near the Junction, with a view to making that position as defensible as possible.

The Second Maine Regiment arrived this afternoon.

The New-York Seventh left for home in the 6 o'clock evening train.

The Ninth of the same State occupy their camp.

The preparations last night were owing to an apprehended conflict on the Virginia side a telegram having been received by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to induce such a belief, but which was afterwards contradicted.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of New-York, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized, but inasmuch as those coming from the South, where the Custom-houses are in possession of insurrectionary parties, cannot obtain the proper clearances, the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view of remedying the embarrassments and trouble, under these circumstances, has decided that in all cases where it appears that there was no fault on the part of the commanders, the latter shall not be compelled to go into Court, but, on the correct representation of the Collector, where the vessels arrive, the fines and fees which the law imposes shall be remitted.

The following named Paymasters in the Navy have just been appointed: Augustus H. Gilman, of Maine; H. H. Pangborn, Massachusetts; Cramer Burt, Minnesota; Washington Irving, New York; Joseph B. Oliphant, New-Jersey; R. C. Spaulding, Ohio; Cuthbert P. Wallach, District of Columbia.

The following named Lieutenants have been appointed in the Marine Corps: W. H. Hill, New-Hampshire; R. E. Hitchcock, Vermont; Robert W. Huntington, Connecticut; Frank Monroe, District of Columbia; John H. Grimes, Iowa; John A. Burroughs, Minnesota; W. H. Parker, Wisconsin; John Pope Baker, Illinois.

These are all the appointments, leaving no vacancies, nor are there any vacancies for chaplain.

Post routes and Post-offices managed by loyal citizens and in loyal Districts in Virginia are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent order of the Post-office Department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order they will be restored upon due advice of the facts.

At Alexandria, a new Collector having been appointed, the port has been reopened to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels will be admitted as heretofore.

The President has appointed the following Massachusetts postmasters:

LEWIS MERRIAN, Greenfield; EDWARD ROGERS, North Adams; HENRY CHICKERING, Pittsfield; also HENRY H. STARKWEATHER at Norwich, Conn.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the proper course to be pursued with a view to paying the volunteers, who have not yet received any money from the Government apart from the provision made by the States.

Several vessels went to Fortress Monroe to-day, carrying hundreds of thousands of cartridges with other war requisites. The supply in that direction is now ample.

One-half the amount of bonds awarded on Saturday having already been prepared, will at once be issued to the successful bidders.

Several vessels improperly captured by the blockading forces, have been ordered to be released. The Government will act promptly in all future similar cases.

Hon. DAVID TAGGART, formerly Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, and late candidate for Governor of that State, was to-day appointed Paymaster in the Army.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

Shortly after midnight a party of disorderly men approached the picket-guard on Federal Hill. The camp guard hailed them twice, and receiving no reply, fired. One man was wounded and the balance retreated. A party of 100 men set out and arrested six of the men, four of whom after examination this morning were discharged, while two were retained for further investigation.

A regiment of Maine troops passed through here (Baltimore) at 10 o'clock, for Washington.

FROM CHARLESTON AND MOBILE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 31.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 28th says that Gen. BEAUREGARD had issued orders in Charleston, yesterday, relinquishing command of the forces around Charleston to Col. R. H. ANDERSON, relieving D. R. JONES, who accompanies Gen. BEAUREGARD to Corinth, Miss.

T. R. RAULT left Charleston Monday, as bearer of dispatches to M. THOUVENEL.

The Mobile papers say the agent of the French Government is there collecting facts for NAPOLEON.

THE TEXAS TROOPS AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, May 31.

The troops from the Texas frontier arrived at Fort Leavenworth to-day, in good health. They left nothing at the posts valuable except forage.

Lieut.-Col. EMERY has resigned.

FLAG RAISING AT GREENPORT, L. I.

GREENPORT, Friday, May 31.

A large number of people, including the scholars of District School No. 16, assembled in front of the Suffolk *Times* office, to witness the raising of the Stars and Stripes, about 3 o'clock to-day. The exercises were opened by singing the patriotic hymn "America." The flag was then unfurled to the breeze by the editor, JOHN J. REDDY, amid the loud cheers of the people. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung with pleasing effect, after which a few appropriate remarks were made by Hon. B. F. WIGGINS.

A rifle company is now forming in this town.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 31.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, organized to-day. W. C. BROWNE, of Watertown, was elected Colonel; S. L. POTTER, of the same place, Lieutenant-Colonel; N. B. LORD, Major. Seven of the ten companies of which the regiment is composed are from Jefferson County. This disposes of all the troops here. Two more regiments have been ordered to Washingtn immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

A steamer from Fortress Monroe, which left there yesterday, has arrived here.

Gen. BUTLER spent Monday at Newport News, where the greatest confusion has prevailed from want of experience on the part of the Quartermasters and Commissaries.

Provisions not having been promptly distributed, foraging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in some instances, wantonly destroyed property.

Col. PHELPS, of the Vermont Regiment, is now in command of the post.

A line of intrenchments 2,500 feet long, is nearly completed.

Col. DURYEA visited Hampton yesterday, and published a proclamation to the remaining few inhabitants, declaring that the private property of the loyal citizens should be respected.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment which arrived Wednesday, will encamp near Hampton.

BARTLETT'S Brigade arrived Thursday morning on the *Coatzacoalcos*, and will proceed at once to Newport News.

Fugitive slaves continue to flock into the camps.

The letter is dated at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Some additional items were gleaned from a passenger by the steamer from Fortress Monroe. Most extensive war preparations were in progress at the fort. Troops were being pushed forward rapidly toward the interior, and it was thought that an attack on Norfolk, by a circuitous route, was shortly to be made. Immense quantities of war material and provisions were being landed at the fort.

GEORGE B. TUCKER, of Baltimore, Sutler's Clerk at Monroe, was arrested on the charge of holding communication with the enemy. He was sent to Fort McHenry, and arrived there this morning.

MORE TROOPS FOR FORT MONROE.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

The steamer *Cambridge* left this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, having on board a large quantity of lumber, tools and provisions. She also took out a picked company of sappers and miners, under a requisition from Gen. BUTLER.

Brigadier-Gen. PIERCE and his staff go to the seat of war by this conveyance; also, Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY and Hon. W. P. DAVIS, who are authorized by Gov. ANDREW to examine and report in detail the sanitary condition of the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments.

The *Cambridge* also took a number of experienced carpenters to superintend the building of barracks for the large number of troops to be concentrated around Fort Monroe.

The First Regiment, Capt. COWDIN, will go into camp for a short time at Malden, Mass.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 31.

A private letter received here to-day, from Martinsburgh, Va., dated May 28, states that one company of infantry is stationed there, commanded by Gov. LETCHER'S brother. He is described as having a head red as a beet, red flannel shirt, threadbare pantaloons, boots wanting heel-taps, and his coat too small.

The secession flag was waving over the Court-house.

The Union men are anxiously desirous of arms to defend themselves, they being largely in the majority.

The secession soldiers get drunk when they please and are disorderly at Martinsburgh.

The troops have got the small-pox at Harper's Ferry violently.

Members of two secession companies, who went there from Martinsburgh, died from it and were brought home to be buried.

The diarrhœa was largely prevalent.

The Berkley County Guards, 95 men, and Wise Artillery, 84 men, who, six weeks ago, went from Martinsburgh—the former now numbers 24 men, and the latter 20, caused from desertions and disease.

The Bunker Company have all deserted.

The Rockingham Company all laid down their arms and departed disgusted. Almost all the latter voted again the secession ordinance.

This information is perfectly reliable.

Martinsburgh is 17 miles from Harper's Ferry.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 31.

Immense quantities of freight for the South are going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored that the transportation of goods South will be stopped on Monday next.

The exodus of Southerners northward is unprecedented. It is partly attributed to the stoppage of the boats on the Mississippi River.

It is rumored also that, if the Nashville road be stopped, the Tennesseeans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggressions from any quarter.

The Memphis *Bulletin* announces the arrival of Gen. BEAUREGARD there on the 29th, to take command of the Western division of the rebel army.

The army-worm is approaching Louisville in vast numbers, threatening to destroy all cereals in this vicinity.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 31.

The First Maine Regiment, Col. JACKSON, leaves for Boston at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will leave Boston at 5 o'clock for New-York, by the Fall River route. A special train and boat for their accommodation have been provided by GEORGE SHIVERICK, Esq., the gentlemanly and indefatigable Boston Agent of the Fall River route. They have been in camp near the city four weeks, and are thoroughly drilled in HARDEE'S tactics.

UNIONISTS ACTIVE IN MISSOURI.

WARSAW, Mo., Friday, May 31.

The Union men from Pettis, Henry, Benton and Morgan Counties, numbering some 700, organized seven companies near Cole Camp, in this county, on Tuesday last, and threaten death to every Secessionist in the Osage Valley. They have sent an agent to Gen. HARNEY for arms. Great excitement exists here, and had it not been for the peace arrangements between Generals HARNEY and PRICE, the military companies here would have driven those men from the county at whatever hazard.

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

CARLISLE, Penn., Friday, May 31.

The Philadelphia City troops, with 400 regular cavalry, left this morning for Shippensburgh, it is supposed, to proceed to Chambersburgh.

CALEB CUSHING ON THE CRISIS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

The Newburyport National Guard arrived in this city at noon to-day, and will leave for New-York this afternoon. Before their departure from Newburyport they were addressed by CALEB CUSHING, who said they were engaged in a glorious cause, and their country would come out of it brighter than ever.

THE CALCIUM LIGHT.

This powerful light, now on trial at Old Point Comfort, is an improvement on the old Drummond light. It is produced by the combustion of pure lime—oxyde of calcium—in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. When this combustion takes place in the focus of a reflector of parabolic form, a cylinder of intensely illuminated rays is projected along the axis of the paraboloid. A cone of rays of any required degree of divergency, is produced at pleasure, by moving the flame in either direction along the axis.

This light was officially recommended to the War Department about a month since, by Lieut. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., as an efficient method of illuminating everything within effective gun-range, in our fortified channels and roadsteads. The Department promptly acted on Lieut. GILLMORE'S suggestion that a thorough trial of the light should at once be made at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The Union Defence Committee furnished the means required for this purpose. The proprietor of the light is now at Fortress Monroe.

REMOVAL OF GEN. HARNEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, May 31.

When the McDonald *habeas corpus* case came up this morning, in the United States District Court, Gen. HARNEY made the return that Capt. MCDONALD had been removed to Illinois, and was now in the military command of Gen. MCCLELLAN; that he had never had the body of the prisoner under his control, consequently he was unable to produce him. Gen. HARNEY further stated that, by orders from Washington, dated 16th, but only received yesterday, he had been removed from the command of this Department.

It is understood that Gen. LYON succeeds Gen. HARNEY.

The *Democrat* denies that Col. BLAIR'S Regiment is ordered to Virginia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following is a correct statement of the troops that arrived here on Thursday and yesterday from Texas, in the schooners *Horace* and *Arbana*:

	Men.
Company A, Eighth Infantry	69
Company D, Eighth Infantry	68
Company K, First Infantry	39
Company G, First Infantry	67
Band	12
Total	255

The officers that arrived yesterday are Capt. WALLACE, Lieut. PHILLIPPS, and Surgeon LYONS. These troops, as reported by telegraph on the 2d of May, surrendered with others to a force far superior to them in numbers, and commanded by Col. VAN DORN, late of the U. S. Army. The facts of the surrender, elicited from the officers, only differs from those already published in the tone of describing them. The troops had been mustered at Indianola, to sail for New-York in the *Star of the West*. That vessel being captured, schooners that could not brave bad weather, were chartered, but the command had to disembark from them—when, to crown the bad luck of the whole affair, rebel soldiers surrounded and captured them. They gave up their arms and their allegiance; and here they are, of no possible use to the Government for the present war. The authorities do not know what to do with them. Their arrival, as soon as communicated to the head-quarters of the Army last evening, was telegraphed to Washington, together with a requisition for instructions as to their ultimate disposition. A dispatch came over the wires about them last night, the purport of which has not transpired. The men are almost unanimous in their desire to be discharged, and keenly feel the anomalous position in which circumstances have placed them. The *Mystic*, with three companies of the Third Infantry, left the same time as the schooners reported, and are, of course, fully due.

The mounted service of the United States Army has been augmented by one regiment, (to be called the Third,) of regular Cavalry, the Coloneley of which has been given to Paymaster DAVID HUNTER, a personal friend of the President. Col. HUNTER, on taking command of his regiment, was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the New-York regiments—the Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth—and other troops or detachments not otherwise assigned in order No. 1. The Colonel is a native of Illinois, entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, in July, 1822; resigned his commission on the 4th of July, 1836, and was again appointed in March, 1842. He is about 60 years of age, and has the reputation of being a capital field officer. CHARLES HALPIN, of the New-York *Leader*, is his Aid.

The command of the Chesapeake division of the Blockade Fleet has been transferred to Capt. WM. W. MCKEAN, of Pennsylvania, who lately returned with the steam-frigate *Niagara* from Japan. Commodore PRENDERGAST is still in command of the Norfolk division. Capt. MCKEAN is a full rank flag-officer, the eight of the Blockade Fleet, entitled to fly a wide pennant. He entered the service during the last war with Great Britain, and has done nearly sixteen years sea duty. He spent some twelve years on shipboard, and about nine on the broad ocean.

Yesterday, there was a complete batch of promotions at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. The Commandant of the post, ABRAHAM A. BREVOORT, is to be Major from this date. He has been a Captain since September, 1853. Several Sergeants and Corporals were promoted from the ranks, the oldest soldiers not getting the preference, as they should have done.

Affairs at the Navy-yard were brisk, the different departments being full of work. Over forty riggers will be discharged to-day. The progress of the preparations of the several vessels will be sufficiently explained by the following table, showing the date at which they are to sail:

	Destination.	To sail.
Corvette Vandalia	Blockade fleet	June 3
Chart'd steamer R. R. Cuyler	Blockade fleet	June 3
Chartered steamer Daylight	Blockade fleet	June 5
Corvette Savannah	Unknown	June 12
Steam-frigate Roanoke	Blockade fleet	June 18
Steamer Penguin	Blockade fleet	June 20
Steamer Albatross	Blockade fleet	June 20

When these vessels go away there will be only the *Potomac* and *North Carolina* at the Navy-yard.

The prize *Rainbow* was taken from Brooklyn yesterday by the United States Marshal at this port.

There was a general muster at Governor's Island yesterday, but the swearing in of the troops did not take place.

NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the regiments that has suffered on account of the hitch between the Governor, the Military Board and the Union Defence Committee, is the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. ADAMS. Three times has it been ready to go; three times have circumstances been adverse; three times, owing to the unparalleled exertions of the Colonel and his Staff, aided and abetted by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, has it been revived. Yesterday 500 men, in good trim, were reviewed by the Committee, and after the review three additional companies, of 100 men each, applied for acceptance, making in all 800 men.

It being represented that there were three companies in Massachusetts armed, equipped and burning for the fray—one in Cambridge, one in Newburyport, and one in Milford, Mr. BEECHER telegraphed to Gov. ANDREW concerning them. The Governor at once gave his consent for them to come on here, although they are regulars in the State service, and so telegraphed Mr. BEECHER. The divine, who at present seems to embody the "Church rampant," on receipt of the dispatch, determined to give the boys a hearty reception, and for that purpose called on Mr. STETSON at the Astor House, late last night. He ordered breakfast at his own expense for the 300, who are to reach this City early this morning, and who, after that meal, will be marched to Brooklyn, mustered into the Phalanx, and go into barracks.

Plymouth Church has supplied literally at its own expense 500 members of this regiment with underclothing, Havelocks, haversacks, shoes, blankets, socks, &c., while the city nor the committees have, as yet, given nothing.

It is expected that after a few days' further drilling the regiment will be ordered to Washington. The reviewing officer sympathizes heartily with its various mishaps, and such representations have been made at head-quarters as will effectually squelch any and all future interference with the speedy progress of its service.

STARVING OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP MANSFIELD, Fairfax County Va., TUESDAY, May 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take this opportunity of addressing a few lines to you, hoping you will oblige your humble correspondent and a number of others who have volunteered their services to their country in the moment of their country's peril, who are willing to shed the last drop of their heart's blood for their country's flag and honor. But we are opposed to being used yet far worse than the slaves we meet within our walks about this Southern country. We want no buncombe speeches to urge us onward; all we want is proper treatment from our officers whom we willingly obey in all their commands. What we complain of is this: We receive for breakfast *one* cup, which holds about one gill and a half of coffee, with a piece of fried pork or beef fat about one ounce weight, with fresh baked bread, about what is a man's ration for one day; for dinner we get about one-half a pint of rice or bean soup, with the same quantity of meat we have for breakfast. At supper we have about one-half a pint of coffee, if we save any bread from our breakfast, well and good, if not we go without. That is what we get for our training for fighting-men. Such training for fighters I never heard of. It is not one-quarter of what Government allows its soldiers as rations for one day.

Z.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., HEAD QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

DEAR ——: Our Regiment arrived here on Sunday about 2 o'clock P. M., after a very laborious march—prolonged by our having been sent in the wrong direction and a mile beyond our destination. The morning was very hot and sultry and as the day advanced the heat became almost unbearable, but the boys endured it like old veterans, and at the end of the march they stepped as light as if they could and had twenty miles further to go. We were led to believe that a battle was inevitable, and the boys were very much disappointed at the *neglect* of the rebels to show themselves. "Ours" are anxious for business, now that it has begun, and if they are brought into action they will give a good account of themselves.

We are now the body-guard of our Major-General, a position sought for by several of the New-York Regiments, but which has been given to "ours," entirely unsolicited.

Our "troop" joined us yesterday—the first time they have been with us since we left Annapolis. Our regiment is now complete, and we are satisfied.

The place on which we are now encamped is most beautiful—on the top of a hill, sloping gradually back from the Potomac to the height of about two hundred feet, overlooking Washington and Georgetown, situated on the opposite bank of the river—a most lovely position for the rebels to have obtained, and from which to have destroyed the Capital. I think that if they intended business they would have done so while it was, perhaps, in their power.

There are encamped in our immediate neighborhood the Fire Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, the Twelfth and Second of New-York City, the Twenty-fifth of Albany, First and Second of New-Jersey, and a Michigan regiment. There are others scattered about, but I do not know who they are.

Our field and staff officers occupy the residence of Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, formerly Colonel in the United States Army. This Col. LEE is the grandson of Gen. LEE, of the Army of the Revolution. He (Col. LEE) married a grand daughter, or great grand-daughter of MARTHA WASHINGTON. The relatives of WASHINGTON in Virginia appear to run to as distant a connection as do the relatives of King O'Toole; however, this is part of the Washington estate on which we are encamped, and as there is an orchard just here, it may contain a tree grown from a sprout, or even from the seed of the fruit, that grew upon the identical apple-tree that little GEORGE cut down to try the little hatchet given him by his father. If I succeed in finding the aforementioned tree, I will send you a twig.

Whenever we go to a new station, our Captain (of Company C) is made "officer of the day," even though he was so on the day previous, when, of course, it devolves upon his company to do the guard duty. This gave us extra guard duty on Sunday night until Monday morning. This is said to be an "honor," but "I can't see it." However, the beauty of the night somewhat recompensed us for loss of sleep. I was posted in a thick wood on a road leading to the camp. It was moonlight and breezy; the shadows of the foliage, ever moving and changing, kept me alert. Sometimes the shadows assumed the form of men, and I would imagine they were moving toward me; then I would think there was a good chance for a shot at the enemy, or a better chance of getting my throat cut—(they have done this thing, you know;) then again I would become satisfied they were but shadows. During all this time the whip-poor-will was whistling mournfully. It was very romantic,—marching from and to the sentinels on either side of me, to exchange signals or whisper a few words occasionally. Then a dry twig would fall, sounding like the heavy tread of some "whiskered Pandour" or "fierce hussar;" or a ground mole would come creeping through the dry leaves, and make one imagine that the whole family of the PAYORS were upon him, each armed with a large bowie and a Sharpe's rifle; then a dark and heavy cloud did quite obscure the moon; as she was bursting out from behind the black curtain, I saw the well defined forms of three men approaching me—certain of it this time. I hail them—"Who comes there?" "Grand round." "Advance officer of the grand round and give the countersign." One approaches; I keep him at bay with my bayonet; he whispers the countersign; the countersign is correct. "Advance and pass grand round." With all this I managed to keep myself on the *qui vive*, and went off the post well satisfied that I had been a trusty sentinel.

Last night, things were not quite so monotonous. One of the sentinels on the second post below, where I had been stationed the night before, was fired upon. the ball striking his musket-stock about six inches below the hammer; he had his piece at a support—a rather narrow escape; nobody caught. Not a very interesting reflection when you are in the woods alone.

I forgot to tell you in my last of our regiment being sworn into the service of the United States. This ceremony took place on Friday the 24th. Seven men stepped from the ranks, refusing to take the oath. Four of them returned; the other three were drummed through the regiment and out of the camp, to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with three men at charge bayonets behind them. Not one man of "Co. C" refused.

We have just received word that the Sixty-ninth is under arms—they have had an alarm of some kind. We are ordered to hold ourselves in readiness, for we may have occasion to go to their assistance.

I will finish this epistle to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

The alarm last night, did not amount to anything. It commenced with the New-York Second Regiment.

A picket guard is to be thrown out every night, hereafter, of sixty infantry and thirty artillerymen, with two pieces. The firing upon the guard, night before last, has caused this precautionary measure.

E.

A FLAG FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Saturday, May 25, 1861.

SIR: Please accept from the undersigned the accompanying Regimental Colors, to be by you presented to your gallant command, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts.

In common with the whole country, our eyes have been upon you, and we have witnessed with admiration the alacrity with which you tore yourselves from the duties of civil life and the endearments of home, and hurried to the aid of the Government and the defence of the flag. Our gift is but a slight acknowledgment of our appreciation of your moral and soldierly deportment, your gallantry at Baltimore, and your timely rescue from danger of the Capital of our country.

We without fear commit these colors to the worthy descendants of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, confident that the Sixth will never permit dishonor to tarnish the glories of the flag.

RUFUS STORY,
JOHN H. WATSON,
HENRY PARET.

To Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, Commanding Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

CAMP NEAR RELAY HOUSE, May 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your beautiful present of regimental colors has been received, and on behalf of my command I return you warm thanks for the gift, and the flattering terms in which it is conveyed. If in the performance of our duty to our common country we have entitled ourselves to the approbation of the patriotic, we count it ample recompense for the denials and fatigues to which the volunteer soldier must submit.

Massachusetts men may well be proud of commendations from the gallant State of New-Jersey.

To you, to us, and to patriots all over the land, the National colors which you present symbolize neither devotion to creed, party nor section, but devotion to the Constitutional Government, to the Union of our fathers and to liberty, and that flag, with all its stars, we will, with Heaven's blessing, defend from insult and treason.

B. F. WATSON,
Lieut.-Col. Com'g Sixth Reg. Mass. Vol. Mil.

To Rufus Story, John H. Watson, Henry Paret, Bergen Point, N. J.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN DELAWARE.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: "The Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment of soldiers, commanded by Col. H. C. LONGNECKER, encamped in the woods of Mr. McCRONE, at Hare's Corner, on Sunday morning. They are from Camp Wayne, Chester County, Pa. That encampment, it is said, is about to be abandoned. All the furniture cars that could be hired in this city were engaged on Sunday morning, and proceeded to New Castle for the purpose of conveying the camp equipage from that point to Hare's Corner, while the soldiers proceeded by railroad, passing through Wilmington about eleven o'clock. It is said another regiment, on Tuesday, will take a position at or near Smyrna, and still another at Dover. Another report is that the regiment now at Hare's Corner will be divided, and parts of it stationed there, and other places along the Delaware Railroad. We bespeak for the men a kind reception by our people. We do not think there is any necessity for guarding the road; but the authorities may be better informed, and if they hold the opinion that the necessity exists, it is their duty to send the forces. Notwithstanding these reports, we believe the soldiers were sent to New-Castle in order that they may be near some point convenient for embarkation by water, and where they could be properly drilled."

THE FORCES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From a table which the *North American* publishes, it appears that Philadelphia has now enlisted 15,394 men in twenty regiments.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

UNION FLAGS—UNION ROSETTES—UNION CLUBS AND COMPANIES—DUBIOUS EFFECT OF THE MILITARY BILL—KENTUCKY'S BADGE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 27, 1861.

The cause of the Union progresses. Union flag-raisings are the order of the day. Many of our flags were at half mast on Saturday for the loss of Col. ELLSWORTH. Union rosettes, inscribed "The Union, the Constitution and the Laws," are coming into fashion. Two Union Regiments for the city's protection against secession mobs, are forming under command of our Union Mayor, Mr. DELPH. By Saturday next 5,000 unconditional Unionists of Louisville will likely be banded together for mutual defence. Thanks to the exertions of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and others, supplies of arms and Ammunition are being distributed among the Union men of the frontier and interior Counties, upon their pledging themselves to support the Constitution of the United States, to be true and loyal to the Union, and, with the arms furnished them, to resist, if necessary, all attempts to take Kentucky out of the Union, by fraud or force.

This "Northern scum" is not to be trifled with, nor ordered to "leave the State." If driving us out of the State shall ever be the open game of Gov. MAGOFFIN and his "Aids," and of "Gov.-Gen." BICKLEY and his "Knights," they will find their hands over-full. It will recoil upon them, as it soon will upon the ostracising nabobs and their underlings of Eastern Virginia.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die* for a third time, without satisfying the Secessionists. Though they had their own say and way far too much, they did not get exactly the Military Bill and Board they wanted. The highest compliment I have heard paid the body is from them,—they call it "the weakest and most worthless Legislature ever called together in Frankfort." The military law that passed won't work to please them, or perhaps to suit many Unionists. It may not work at all. The Simpson bill would have placed Kentucky in an attitude of more unquestionable loyalty. The bill enacted is generally regarded as a crude, bungling, evasive and equivocal compromise, which may not effect much or any harm, however inoperative for good. Nobody seems to like it or care much about it. It bears the likeness of a still-born production.

It was approved by MAGOFFIN as a *quasi* indorsement of his recent "neutrality" proclamation, to avail only "*for protecting our soil from unlawful invasion*" by the Government of the United States! But the Unionists who voted for it did so to keep away the rebel soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS; and it will have that effect, so far as operative, if a majority of the Military Board prove genuine Union men, and can borrow from our banks, under the crude provisions of the law, the specified sum ($1,060,000,) for arming the State. The Banks are to take as security for the loan of this amount for ten years the bonds of the State. The ten years' bonds would be worthless and repudiated if Kentucky should meanwhile secede. Our sagacious and independent bank officers, in order to take care of their State securities, will take care that the credit and honor of their State shall receive no detriment; and accordingly will, I presume, refuse State bonds for the loan of any amount to any Military Board, unless they know that the Board is decidedly Union, and will scrupulously use the money "for the sole defence of the State of Kentucky," *as a loyal and steadfast member of the United States.*

The bill has at least two good features; it provided for an equal distribution of the arms purchased between the State Guard and the Home Guards hereafter organized, and it requires all who receive arms from the Board to swear allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky as one of the United States. Support of either Constitution is support of the other, so far as concerns the Union. If the Board is decidedly Union, this oath will be taken and observed; if otherwise, it will not be taken, or else with such mental reservations and such impunity for its violation, as to make it, in many cases, worse than useless to the Union, and to Kentucky. I hope soon to see every open and secret Secessionist disarmed and dismissed from military service. Kentucky has no use for such. Despite this "armed neutrality" law, be it a dead letter or not, she will not sever her connection with the National Government.

The badge and watchword of 120,000 voters of Kentucky, at least, for the defence of their own soil, and, I trust, for the unqualified support of the Government in the ensuing Congress, is "*The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws*"

PONTIAC.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE IN LOUISVILLE—HE SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY FOR HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday Night, May 27, 1861.

This distinguished statesman and orator of Tennessee made a noble speech to-night, before a very large and most enthusiastic Louisville audience. I can't, at this late hour, give you a sketch of it—only several of his points. Mr. ETHERIDGE pronounces the secession movement the most unreasonable and unjustifiable attempt at revolution that ever occurred in the annals of time. There is not a single law on the Federal statute-book with reference to the Slavery question in any of its relations, that the Southern Disunionists did not place there themselves. Poor patriots, to run away from their own work! The rebellious States, in all cases except one, (when in 1820 they asked for the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific,) have never asked anything of the General Government that they did not sooner or later get. The ringleaders' arguments, pretexts and appeals are all false. The Government cannot be dissolved on the pretexts assigned by them. This Union is not now dissolved, and will not be dissolved in the life of the youngest child now alive. This is no time for proviso Unionists or "Southern Rights" men. Such men are in the transition-state to open secession. They will betray us, if they get a chance. I am an unconditional Unionist—for my country first last and forever. The country and the Government has wronged nobody; let everybody rally to its support. If Kentucky is true to herself, the Stars and Stripes will float forever over all her valleys and on all her mountain-tops. She will repel with scorn South Carolina and the broken-down political gamblers who alone demand the destruction of the Government. Kentucky's "league" with JEFF. DAVIS & Co. would be absolute and eternal ruin of all her liberties and interests. The question for Kentucky is, will she do her part to coerce disunion, while it is in its cradle, or will she permit it to become a Hercules and to coerce her? If Kentucky stands true, this Union will be preserved assuredly as the sun will rise to-morrow. If the Kentucky Legislature had not stood as firm as they did, every Kentucky Unionist would to-day be bound hand and foot, or be on the battle field contending against the Secessionists for his rights. Tennessee trembles under military tread. She will be coerced out of the Union at the point of the bayonet on the 8th of June. But she will not stay out if Kentucky will stand firm. Her Union men, encouraged by Kentuckians, will rise up and overthrow the tyrants. East Tennessee is all right. The mountains of East Tennessee are the home of liberty. East Tennessee will give a majority of thousands for the Union, and will be the rallying-point for the oppressed of West Tennessee. I would have my country's flag triumph everywhere; it will triumph everywhere. Let Kentuckians swear they will never desert it, and throw away all their liberties to gratify the poor, miserable, disappointed ambition of demagogues of the South Carolina school. Let Kentucky stand forever by the Constitution and the flag of the United States, though every other State desert.

Mr. ETHERIDGE assures us that Tennessee will soon be found side by side with steadfast Kentucky, and the flag of our Union will soon float from every pinnacle in the land.

When Mr. ETHERIDGE closed, Hon. ROBERT MALLORY arose, and assured his gallant friend that Kentucky will never secede, and that she will send thousands of her sons to stand by the Unionists of Tennessee, should they be overcome, on the 8th prox., by force of fraud.

PONTIAC.

THE LOUISIANA SOLDIERY.

The New-Orleans *Delta* sums up the forces furnished by that State as follows:

At Pensacola	2,100
In Virginia and *en route*	2,300
In Arkansas	1,000
Sea Coast and Harbor Defence	1,760
Marines	250
Total	7,350

In addition to these we have four thousand men in camp, awaiting orders, at Tangipaho, and at least five thousand armed and equipped in the city for home protection. Thus nearly one half of our voting population have taken the field in defence of the rights and independence of the South. This number will be more than doubled whenever the emergency requires. We doubt if any State in the Old or the New Confederacy has made such a display of military resources as our gallant little State.

A SPEECH FROM MR. COBB.

HOW THE "BRAVE BOYS IN VIRGINIA" ARE TO BE SUSTAINED—WHO'S AFRAID?

On the 22d of May, HOWELL COBB, President of the Montgomery Congress, arrived at Atlanta, Geo., on his way home from Montgomery. He was called out at his hotel, and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that I cannot compensate you for the trouble you have taken to call me out. You, as citizens of Atlanta, know that there has been no instance of my being called upon by you in which I failed to respond, unless for the very good reason that I *had nothing to say*; and this evening I must offer this excuse for failing to address you at length. I presume that a curiosity to know what we have been doing in the Congress recently assembled at Montgomery, has induced you to make this call upon me.

We have made all the necessary arrangements to meet the present crisis. Last night we adjourned to meet in Richmond on the 20th of July. I will tell you why we did this. The "Old Dominion," as you know, has at last shaken off the bonds of LINCOLN, and joined her noble Southern Sisters. Her soil is to be the battle-ground, and her streams are to be died with Southern blood. We felt that her cause was our cause, and that if she fell we wanted to die by her. [Cheers.] We have sent our soldiers on to the posts of danger, and we wanted to be there to aid and counsel our brave "boys." In the progress of the war further legislation may be necessary, and we will be there, that when the hour of danger comes we may lay aside the robes of legislation, buckle on the armor of the soldier, and do battle beside the brave ones who have volunteered for the defence of our beloved South. [Loud cheers.]

The people are coming up gallantly to the work. When the call was made for twelve months' volunteers, thousands were offered; but when it was changed to the full term of the war, *the numbers increased!* The anxiety among our citizens is not to who shall *go* to the wars, but *who shall stay at home!* No man in the whole Confederate States—the gray-haired sire down to the beardless youth—in whose veins was one drop of Southern blood, feared to plant his foot upon Virginia's soil, and die fighting for our rights.

In Congress, the other day, I told them that if no other arm was raised to defend Virginia, noble old Georgia!—proud in her love of the independence—would rise up to a man, and crossing to the Southernmost bound of Abolitionism, would say to LINCOLN and his myrmidons, "Thus far, *traitor!* shalt thou come; but *no further!*" [Tremendous applause.] This good old Commonwealth—solitary and alone, if need be—will fight until she sees the last foul invader in his grave! And I know, fellow citizens, that there is no loyal son of Georgia before me, whose heart does not beat a warm response to this pledge. [Cries of, "We will! we will!"]

But we not only need soldiers, we must have treasure to carry on this war. Private contributions have been offered to a vast amount. I will mention an instance which occurred on the Mississippi a few days ago. An aged man—whose gray hairs and tottering limbs forbade his entering the ranks, and whose children of the first and second generations were in the ranks of his country's defenders—was asked how much he would give to carry on the war. The spirit of the old man rose up in him. "Tell them," he said, "that my yearly crop of 1,000 bales of cotton they may have. Only give me enough to sustain me, and let the balance go to my country!" Offers of this sort come pouring in upon the Government from all parts of the country.

But the Government does not require contributions from individuals; she has the means within herself of sustaining this war. No donations are necessary, except for the equipment of your own volunteers, and those you can and will provide for. But I tell you what you may do. *Those of you who raise large crops of cotton, when your cotton is ready for market, give it to your Government at its market value, receive its bonds, and let it sell your produce to Europe for the specie to sustain our brave "boys" in Virginia. This was agreed on at Montgomery, and we promised to throw out the suggestion, that the people might think about it.*

I raise some cotton, and everything above my necessary expenses my Government shall have. When this was proposed in Congress, a gentleman from Mississippi rose up and said that he did not raise cotton; it was his misfortune not to be able to help his country in that manner. "But," said he, "I will go home and canvass my section, and every man that I meet, who raises cotton, sugar and rice, I will persuade him to sell it to his Government."

But this patriotism is not confined to the men; the women, with warm hearts and busy fingers, are helping the soldiers. I will give you an instance that happened at Montgomery. A message was received on Friday evening that a thousand sand-bags were wanted, with which to build batteries to protect our men at Pensacola. What could be done? Some one suggested that the ladies be made acquainted with our wants. It was done on Saturday morning. Monday evening I received notice to attend a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock in the Methodist Church. Between the reception of the message and 5 o'clock that evening the money had been raised, the cloth purchased, and the lovely women of that city, with their own delicate hands, at their homes and in the sanctuary of the living God, were making bags; and on Tuesday I saw the sand-bags start for Pensacola, to protect our brave soldiers! [Cheers.] Talk about *subjugating* us! Why, we might lay aside the men, and all Abolitiondom *couldn't run down the women even!* [Prolonged applause.]

They say at the North that we are alarmed. What cause have we to be so? When the Congress assembled at Montgomery there were only six States represented. Now there are nine, and every breeze that comes from Tennessee bears us news that her people are rising up unanimously against the usurpations of LINCOLN. North Carolina—the State of my parentage, and I love her with a love next to my native State—she, too, is aroused, and her Convention has unanimously adopted the ordinance of secession; and these states will soon shine as bright stars in our galaxy. With such aids as these, and with so many brave hearts in our land, we can *never be conquered!* I have spoken enthusiastically, but pardon me. I can't say nothing more. [Cries of "Go on!"] You will excuse me, as I have been speaking at every town on the road, and am quite hoarse.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EPISCOPALIANS.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following extracts from a letter written to Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania by an Alabamian. The letter was called forth by the circular to the Clergy of the Diocese issued by Bishop POTTER some weeks ago:

"I desire, most sincerely, to know how, or on what grounds, a churchman—especially a Bishop of the Church—and beyond all, a Bishop bearing the reputation for moderation and discretion which belongs to you—can denounce, as "in error," and "in arms against the constituted authorities of the land," those who are used, as we are, in obedience to the only *de facto* and, as we firmly believe, the only *de jure* authorities of our land, for the purpose of defending ourselves against an atrocious invasion.

* * * * * * * * *

Two clergymen, from my own immediate vicinity, have sent out their sons as privates in the ranks of volunteer companies, that have already gone forth towards the Virginia border, perhaps to meet in battle some of those who may be encouraged to level their muskets and lift their swords against them by the very language that you have put forth. Right never end and dear sir, there is some terrible mistake here, on one side or the other. It is monstrous, horrible, that such things should be. I beg you to explain how it is possible that you could, under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those who are engaged in this unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.

If you can say anything that will tend to a restoration of that charity and confidence so deeply wounded, if not entirely broken, by the language of the prayers attributed to yourself and other prominent ministers of the Church, I beg that you will do it."

These, says the *Tribune*, were the material portions of the letter. A postscript was appended by the two clergymen mentioned above, respectively uniting in the request for an answer to the question propounded, and an explanation of the Bishop's extraordinary prayer.

To this communication Bishop POTTER replies in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You "beg me to explain how it is possible that (I) could under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those engaged in this *unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.*"

Your misconception is so radical that I almost despair of correcting it. What you regard as an 'attempt to destroy you and all that is dear to you,' is considered by us as simply an attempt to defend ourselves and the Capital of our country from a threatened invasion, our Constitution from destruction, and even our Southern brethren from that which is the surest protection of themselves and their peculiar institutions. From the secession of South Carolina to the storming of Fort Sumter, the General Government remained all but passive. It then became indispensable that we should know whether it was a Government, whether if could retain its hold of Washington and whether the whole system that WASHINGTON and his compeers inaugurated in 1789 was not a delusion and imposture. This, my dear Sir, is the whole story. Your theory not only disregards your own obligations under the Constitution, but it leaves to us no Government, except in name—opening the door for perpetual discord and for secession without end.

I do not believe that at the North one man in fifty desires an invasion of your soil or the destruction of your social system. They simply desire that you should not break up the Union by your method of leaving it, but refer all subjects of complaint to a Convention of all the States, which will be competent either to redress all grievances, or to provide a way in which you can retire from the Union without dissolving the whole fabric of our General Government.

Under the present exasperated state of the sections, it is impossible to say to what length this conflict may go. But I assure you that in the few lines above you have the whole *animus* of the loyal States and of the Union men everywhere. Only the smallest number of fanatics think or talk of Slavery. The whole question is one of self-defence, and of *Government or no Government.*

Yours, sincerely,

(Signed) ALONZO POTTER.

THE PIRATES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of May 25, has these paragraphs:

The following is a list of the prizes already taken by the privateer vessels fitted out at this port:

By the armed steamship *Calhoun*.—The ship *Milan*, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt; vessel worth $30,000; the bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime; value ($20,000; schooner *Ella*, from Tampico, cargo of fruit; valued at $5,000.

By the armed steamer *V. H. Ivy*.—Ship *Marathon*, from Marseilles in ballast, valued at $25,000; ship *Albino*, from Boston, cargo of ice, valued at $25,000.

By the armed steamer *Music*.—The splendid new ship *Marshall*, from Havre in ballast, valued at $80,000; ship *John H. Jarvis*, from Liverpool in ballast, valued at $30,000.

All vessels belonging to the United States, which arrived in this port after the 6th inst., were formally seized yesterday, by the Confederate States Marshal, in conformity with the act of Congress in relation to privateering, which gave thirty days for all vessels in Southern ports to leave, but made no provision for vessels arriving after its passage.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

The Old School General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia on Wednesday, continued the discussion of Dr. SPRING's resolutions. In the course of the debate, Dr. DICKINSON read the following correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1861.

GOV. J. P. CHASE: We inclose you the resolutions by Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New-York, and now pending before the O. S. General Assembly in this City. They have been warmly discussed for two days. Would their adoption in any way weaken the hands of the Government, or be acceptable to you, even though some Southern brethren might be disposed to leave us on that account?

We are informed that Judge BATES advised that we should not act, and that the Cabinet are probably like minded. He may not understand the character of the resolutions, and he may suppose that they have reference to the subject of Slavery. Some hesitate to vote for the resolutions on this account. We think that duty to the country and to God demand their passage.

Please answer by telegraph for yourself and others, if you know the minds of others in the Cabinet.

(Signed)—J. G. MONTFORT, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. WILLIAMS, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Th. E. THOMAS, Dayton, Ohio; J. D. SMITH, Columbus, Ohio; L. H. LAY, Urbana, Ohio; H. R. PRICE, Bloomington, Ill.

ANSWER OF SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Rev. JOHN G. MONTFORT: Cannot properly advise, but perceive no valid objection to unequivocal expressions in favor of the Constitution and Freedom!

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

The reading of the latter paper elicited a perfect furor of applause. A great number of hisses followed, and it was with considerable difficulty that order was again restored.

After a tedious debate on points of order, &c., the previous question was called for and obtained. The yeas and nays were then called on the majority report. The result was, 84 in favor, and 125 against. The yeas and nays were then called on the minority's report (Dr. SPRING's resolutions) and the result was as follows: For, 154; against, 66.

The following are the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of the country, the 4th of July next be set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their National sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness towards us as a nation, to seek his guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

On motion, it was agreed that all persons who desired to enter a protest, could do so on Thursday morning.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA IS DOING.

The following correspondence between the Governors of Maine and Pennsylvania, is of interest:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, May 23, 1861.

SIR: I would be obliged to you, if you would inform me whether your State is raising more regiments or companies than have been called for by the President, under the requisition and call of April and May, and if so, how many, and what you propose to do with them.

It seems to me that prudence and a wise forecast dictate that troops should be raised, and put under discipline and instruction, in all the loyal States, ready to march at a moment's notice. If you are raising troops to be kept in reserve and under discipline what are you doing in the way of uniforming and equipping them? How many of your regiments have already been accepted by the United States? An early answer will greatly oblige me. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. WASHBURN, JR.

His Excellency Gov. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, PENN., May 27, 1861.

To His Excellency, J. Washburn, Jr., Governor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst.

It affords me pleasure to inclose to you a copy of an Act of Assembly approved May 15, 1861, which will in part answer your interrogatories. I have, under the provisions of that act, appointed Major-Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, late Inspector General United States Army, to the command, who is proceeding to organize, arm and equip fifteen regiments. They are being thrown into camps as rapidly as possible after inspection, and will be drilled for three months, unless sooner required by the General Government. It is hoped that in this way a large and available force will be always in readiness, either for the defence of the State or to answer the further requisitions of the Government of the United States. They will be, so far as we are able to do so, uniformed in accordance with the United States regulations.

Prior to the passage of this act twenty-five regiments had already been accepted by the United States through me, and since that one regiment by the War Department direct together with one or two companies also by direct order.

I entirely concur with your Excellency in the wisdom and prudence of your suggestions in relation to the indispensable necessity of raising, equipping, and having thoroughly disciplined and instructed, a State force; and in pursuance of the same view, and in accordance with the same design, shall urge forward, under the command of the accomplished officer named, the necessary arrangements to place the troops in fine condition.

These men are mustered in for three years and will, if necessary, be in readiness to take the place of those who are discharged at the end of three months, and should the public exigency seem to require it, as I much fear it will, they will all be detained in camp until the Fall of the year, and thus thoroughly drilled and organized, will form a valuable addition to the army for whatever decisive action may be deemed necessary at that time.

Uniting with you in commendation of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the Northern States, and in admiration of the devotion to our institutions which has so rapidly filled our armies. State and national, with the flower of the young men of our country, my fervent prayer is that after this rebellion shall have been effectually put down, we will be enabled to transmit to posterity the blessings of a free, united and powerful Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

THE SECESSIONISTS EVACUATE PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

The *Camp Register* of Cairo, under date of May 24, says:

"The report which reached here yesterday that the Kentucky State troops had left Paducah to join Col. CHETHAM's command, near the Tennessee line, has been confirmed. Over three hundred men left that city Tuesday evening, taking with them 1,300 stand of muskets, six pieces of artillery, with all munitions of war in the city. This action was precipitated by the belief that three thousand men were to be detailed from Cairo to secure these arms, and take possession of the town. The citizens there are said to be in the constant expectation of the arrival of Northern forces, and many of them are preparing to leave, so confident are they that this expectation will speedily be realized.

Col. CHETHAM's command is expected to move today to join the West Tennessee forces at Jackson, and the whole body will be kept in readiness to meet any Northern force that may attempt to penetrate the South by way of the Ohio and Mobile railroad. PILLOW's division will be divided, it is thought, between Union City and Jackson for this purpose, and the detachment designed for Union City is likely the force that is now expected there.

Business of all kinds is perfectly stagnant in Paducah, and many houses are said to be closed from one week's end to another.

The editor of the Paducah *Herald*, claiming to foresee the occupation of Paducah by Government troops, has stopped the publication of his paper.

EX-GOV. STEWART OF MISSOURI.

EX-GOV. STEWART has written a letter to the St. Joseph *Journal*, contradicting the statement that he was driven from St. Joseph by Secessionists, and intimates that such a thing could not be done in a community where his sentiments "are greatly in the ascendant." He denounces severely the action of the Legislature in robbing the School Fund, and passing other laws that, if persisted in, "will bring us into open and hopeless conflict with the General Government." He intimates that the people of Missouri will never submit to the hasty legislation of the extra session.

A SWORD FOR COL. ANDERSON.

The Louisville *Journal* of May 29 says:

"An elegant and substantial dress sword, to be presented by the members of the Kentucky Legislature to Col. ROBERT ANDERSON, is at present in the hands of Mr. WM. KENDRICK, the well known Third-street jeweler. The sword and attachments are beautifully designed, each being handsomely mounted and finished. The scabbard bears the superscription: 'Presented to the gallant soldier and true patriot, Col ROBERT ANDERSON, by the citizens of his native State. The presentation will be made upon the Colonel's arrival in this city."

WHERE THE REBELS ARE.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 25 says:

To satisfy the curiosity of our enemies, we would inform them that Gen. BEAUREGARD, whom some of them have consigned to an early grave in the terribly disastrous bombardment of Fort Sumter, and others have dispatched to various parts of the country, is now 'at home' at Norfolk, where he will be happy to receive Commodore STRINGHAM, or the redoubtable Gen. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass.

Col. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, recently Quartermaster-General of the United States—the same officer who laid the plan and commenced the conflict of the great victory at Cerro Gordo—will be equally happy to welcome CADWALLADER and MANSFIELD, and all of Lincoln Generals, at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. CADWALLADER and BOHLEN will attend to any visitors from Pennsylvania who may desire to penetrate the Shenandoah region of Virginia, or to advance on Richmond by the Manassas Gap.

Lastly, President JEFF. DAVIS will to-night be on hand at Richmond, Virginia, to direct in person the operations in defence of the Old Dominion.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 29.

The passage of the troops who left the depôt on Monday morning has been one continued ovation, so far as they have gone. We went down on the train carrying the troops from Camp Carlisle, the Ohio Regiment coming soon after. Those who witnessed the parting scenes at the depôt will not soon forget them. Some of them were very touching. At Benwood, one mother, who had come out to exchange the parting word with her son, said, with tears standing in her eyes, as the train rolled away: "Go; you leave sore hearts behind you, but all will be well when you return." And a gray-haired sire, at the same place, hobbling on a cane, shouted after the train as it moved away: "I have three sons with you now, and I wish I could go myself." Such was the spirit manifested everywhere, and a corresponding feeling pervaded the hearts of the men.

All the way out through Marshall the utmost enthusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldiers. They had not known them to be coming, but they divined at once their mission, and the most joyful excitement was every where exhibited. Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that Southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the trains as they passed, with wild vehemence. At Glen Easton we found a company of twenty-five or thirty-eight riflemen, and further on passed another company of them numbering perhaps forty, all marching towards Cameron, which they heard was to be attacked and burnt by State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some three hundred, perhaps, who insisted in standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the soldiers nearly all the time they were there. The report of the advance of Southern troops had been received the night before, and a hundred riflemen had been under arms guarding the town all night; and at this time men with rifles on their shoulders were coming in from all directions, word having been sent out the night before. It really looks just like what we read of as having taken place in the days of '76, when men left the plow standing in the furrow, dropped the uplifted hammer, and rushed to the defence of their country. At every station and every house people greeted the soldiers with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the women and girls, when they had no handkerchiefs, waved their bonnets and aprons. The men returned all the salutations, and enjoyed the demonstration immensely. At one house by the roadside an old lady, who seemed excited to the highest pitch, waved her handkerchief as the trains were entirely past, and then gave vent to her over wrought feelings by yielding to a flood of tears. Such was the exuberant joy with which the people, alarmed but the hour before by undefined apprehension, welcomed the appearance of their defenders.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. They had heard, however, that a train was coming from the West, and, as this was unusual since the burning of the bridges, a considerable crowd was at the depôt waiting. As the trains rolled in, they displayed the American flag, and with that, and the gleaming of a thousand bayonets, the people almost went wild with enthusiasm. In a very few minutes the whole town was there, and the gladdest set of people a man ever laid eyes on. Their joy scarcely knew bounds. Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes, till they had arrested and under guard as many Secessionists, viz.: a tavern keeper named WELLS, Mr. KNOTTS, a merchant; CHARLES MATHEWS, Superintendent on that section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Dr. GRANT, defeated secession candidate for the Legislature, and one ZEKE SNODGRASS, a constable, who tried to give leg bail, but didn't succeed quite sufficiently to save his bacon. They were arraigned before Col. KELLEY, who released WELLS, KNOTTS and GRANT, on their taking the oath of fidelity, but retained MATHEWS and SNODGRASS.

The train soon after moved on down to the first burned bridge, where the men disembarked and paraded in a meadow. Col. KELLEY then detailed six companies and started for Farmington, to authorize secession there, some three miles below, from which it was said, the men who burnt the bridges, had come, and where it was stated some fifty armed secession troops were stationed. Meanwhile, the remainder of the troops stacked arms, after throwing out pickets and scouts on the neighboring hills, with orders to bring in any persons they might find. In less than ten minutes after their arrival, they brought in six, some of whom, it was positively asserted by some Union men from the country around, were accessory to the destruction of the bridges. Squads of men continued to go out in different directions, and to bring in prisoners, until they must have had at least a dozen under guard at once. Several of them were released after an examination by the officers, but at least six or eight were retained until the return of Col. KELLEY. It was rather exciting to see the scouts, or "Snake Hunters," as they style themselves, on a trail. As certainly as they would spy a man anywhere in sight, a squad of them would seize their guns, and start after him on a run, and before very long, would bring him in; for they were sure of their game if they got eyes on it. The prisoners were all treated with the utmost courtesy, but nevertheless some of them looked terribly frightened.

In the evening the companies returned from Farmington, bringing with them several prisoners, and reporting that their scouts had killed one Secessionist and wounded another. When they got to Farmington they found it almost entirely deserted, the Secessionists having got wind of their approach through the offices of one JOLLIFFE, who, when the trains entered Mannington, mounted a horse and galloped off in hot haste to Farmington, to warn the Secessionists of their danger.

Finding the town deserted, Col. KELLEY ordered his men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not long till they had unearthed several of the fugitives, most of whom they captured. The men who were shot were running from their pursuers, who called out to them to surrender. Not heeding this, they were told that they would be shot unless they did. No attention was paid to the command, and several shots were fired, killing one instantly, and wounding another.

The bridges burned were over Buffalo Creek, and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron except the sills and the cross-ties of the track, both of which were consumed. The upper one is about four miles below Mannington, and the other some quarter of a mile below it. It is feared that others are destroyed between there and Grafton. The anxiety about the splendid iron bridge over the Monongahela is especially very great.

Sunday night several bridges between Mannington and Glover's Gap were guarded by the citizens of the former place. At the same time they had need of guarding their town, for the gang of Secessionists had threatened to burn it to the ground, and there were various rumors afloat about accessions to their number.

Glover's Gap is a way station several miles above Mannington, inhabited by but one or two families, but surrounded by a secession country, which polled some sixty or seventy secession votes. These men live around among the hills and are almost inaccessible. That part of the road will bear watching. As the train came west this morning, the telegraph was found cut not half a mile from this place.

The Ohio Regiment reached Mannington Monday evening, just at dark, having felt their way over the road, examining all bridges as they went, so that they had not been injured. The whole town assembled to receive them. They paraded in the street, while their band, a superior one, played the "Star Spangled Banner" and other airs. At the conclusion, the crowd gave three cheers for Ohio, which compliment was returned by the Ohio men, who gave three for the citizens of Mannington. The citizens then proffered their houses for quarters for the soldiers. Some were put in the church, some in the Odd Fellows' Hall, others at the hotel, others in private houses, until they were all provided for, the people all manifesting the most cordial feeling for them.

And well they merited such treatment, for besides that they came here to protect us, they are a splendid set of fellows—tall, handsome and soldier-like in appearance, and dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor. They were immensely pleased with their reception all along the road, and particularly with the substantial compliments of the good people of Cameron and Belton. The citizens of Cameron were taken by surprise by the train that conveyed the Wheeling Regiment, but learning that more were on the way, they went to work and got together all the provisions in the place, bread, pies, cakes, a barrel of crackers, meat, butter and eggs, and had them all boxed up and ready for them. By the time the Ohio men reached Cameron there had collected from the surrounding country some eight hundred or a thousand people, who received them with enthusiastic demonstrations. Men got out and mingled with them, shaking hands with all, men, women and girls. Their band performed a few pieces; their captain made a little speech, and they jumped aboard the cars and went on their way rejoicing at the load of good things that had meanwhile been piled into the provision car. At Belton they received a similar donation, and all along the way they were greeted with still stronger demonstrations or joy than were showered upon the others. During the night, owing to the breaking down of the wires at Glover's Gap, 100 men were sent up to take possession of the place, and guard the road and telegraph. This morning the Ohio men will go down to the camp at the burnt bridge. It is expected that all hands will go to work rebuilding the bridges, so that the trains will be enabled to go on in a day or two. There are now more than 2,000 men at Mannington and the camp below. There is no doubt that they will push through to Grafton as soon as practicable. An experienced telegrapher accompanies the troops to repair the lines and keep up communication with Wheeling.

At Cameron, yesterday, they hauled up some Secessionists and made them swear to support the Constitution of the United States. To-day that place was full of men, armed. Squads of them were going out to bring in some more of the same stripe, intending to make them take the same oath also.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of May 30, says:

"No regular trains came in to-day from as far west as Grafton; but from a gentleman who came in this afternoon, and who left Harper's Ferry last night, I derive the following news: Reinforcements of troops and supplies of provisions [illegible] at Harper's Ferry on Monday and T[illegible] they came on Monday from Gordonsville, [illegible] Culpepper and Manassas Junction, and [illegible] from Staunton. The latter were transpor[illegible]ns from Staunton to Harrisburgh, thi[illegible], and from Strasburgh to Winchester, [illegible]es. This shows the importance of the [illegible]izure of Manassas Gap Junction.

The particulars of [illegible] of the rebels from Grafton, and the occ[illegible]t place by the Ohio troops, are interesti[illegible]ative of the courage

[illegible] WAS OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

[illegible] on to Fairmont, [illegible] certainly [illegible] Gen. [illegible]'s army of [illegible] Grafton, [illegible] at the [illegible] intelligence of [illegible] terrible Buckeye soldiers, they [illegible]ously fled! In their great hurry [illegible] was the flight conducted, that the advanced guard of the Ohio troops, on entering Grafton, found the meat and vegetables prepared for the next meal, all ready for cooking, and enjoyed a hearty repast on the provender of their foes. Truly, the name of Gen. MCCLELLAN must be a terror to these evil-doers!

The rebels retreated along the railroad, and after passing Cumberland concluded to save their bacon by burning down the bridges over which they had just passed. Accordingly, the bridges over Patterson's Creek and Long Branch, between Cumberland and Martinsburgh, were either burned or broke down. Feeling easier in their minds now, the rebels proceeded more leisurely, and finally halted at Martinsburgh, twenty miles west of Harper's Ferry, where they were encamped at last accounts.

The Ohio troops, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, marched into Grafton and took possession of the place without opposition. On going to the telegraph office it was found that the rebels had carried off the recording instrument and other apparatus, so that the success of the expedition could not be telegraphed either way. A courier was promptly dispatched to Parkersburgh for telegraphing apparatus, and an account of the retreat of the rebels telegraphed from there.

On the next day, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by a small party, visited Cumberland, where he was informed of the destruction of the bridges. It was understood that he would establish his head quarters there, as he can there be in telegraphic communication with the Government. It is understood that five more Ohio regiments are now on their way from Columbus, to reinforce him.

The proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the people of Western Virginia is highly spoken of, and much liked by them. They see at once that Gen. MCCLELLAN does not come among them as an enemy, and that they will be secure in their persons and property.

So much for the movements from the West. Col. DAVIS's and Col. NAGLE's Pennsylvania Regiments, which passed through here yesterday, undoubtedly constitute a part of the force that will attack Harper's Ferry from the North, by way of the approaches to the Maryland Heights. It is probable that the troops in camp here will, soon be ordered to take the same route. It is believed that Gen. PATTERSON will be the officer selected to command the Eastern expeditionary army. [illegible]s to Colonel RUSSELL, you [illegible] note to me, and the printed slip) bear internal evidence of a concerted plan, a scheme invented, not by the bold and patriotic BOTTS, but by those same conspirators, who, failing to intimidate the Government by bullying violence, have changed their tactics, and still hope to win the victory and destroy the nation, by a less hazardous but more cunning process.

1. Your note to Col. RUSSELL (which he showed me) imports that you are safe and comfortable at Richmond, while we have melancholy testimony that such men as you are neither safe nor comfortable there.

2. Your note to me of April 23 (covering the printed letter, *but not mentioning it,*) contains several phrases which I am persuaded you would not have used if left to your own free action. The note begins by stating its main object thus: "I write hurriedly *to say* that I have *consented* to the publication of my letter to you with the hope," &c. Which letter to me? I have received several letters from you, but none of the 19th of April. "Consented to the publication"—at whose instance? The phrase and the context invite

same stands, to the extent in the act specified. (See Laws of 1851, ch. 513, sec. 1 to 6.) I think the fair and reasonable interpretation of such language is that the right of lien extends to all such materials as ordinarily enter into, or are used in the construction of buildings, and which are within the express or implied terms of the building contract made between the owner and contractor. (Wood vs. Donaldson, 17 Wend., 550; McDermott vs. Palmer, 4 Selden, 383.) Here the contract imposed upon the builder the duty of removing rock from the surface of the land, preparatory to laying the foundation walls, and hence the powder and fuses were furnished, because necessary for the purpose of blasting the rock, and enabling the contractor to construct the contemplated building. Such materials, when thus impliedly contracted for, and actually furnished and used, must, I think, be classed within the list of things which are denominated in the lien law as "materials in building," and for which a lien may be acquired. Judgment for plaintiff, to the amount admitted to be in the hands of defendant Byrnes, belonging to the contractor.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge ALLEN, the District-Attorney moved on the trial of John Jackson, jointly indicted with William Robinson for the murder of Stephen Goodwin. Robinson was convicted last week of manslaughter in the third degree, and Jackson was now tried on the same indictment. Messrs John T. Doyle and Edwin Grover conducted the defence.

The first witness called was *John G. Jones*, who testified that on the night of the 31st January last, as he with Donovan was entering the bar-room of Mr. Duryea, No. 350 South-street, at about midnight, he was accosted by Jackson and Robinson, who asked him to treat; he consented, and drank with them; while at the bar, Robinson insulted Goodman, the deceased, and then knocking him down, proceeded, with Jackson, to round and kick him; at length they dragged him outside; in a few minutes, after a scuffle on the sidewalk, Jackson and Robinson returned, and shortly afterwards the deceased came in, saying he was stabbed; neither Jones nor Donovan went out of the room before the deceased came in wounded.

Donovan next testified to the same effect as last witness.

Officer Rode then testified to having been called to take the deceased to the Station-house. While there he identified Jackson, the prisoner, as the man who stabbed him. *Coroner Schirmer* and *Dr. Bouton* then testified, preliminary to reading in evidence the *antemortem* deposition of the deceased, which was then read, to the effect that the deceased was attacked, beaten and stabbed by Robinson and Jackson.

The prosecution closed here, and the defence, without any opening address, called Robinson to the stand. He confessed that he had committed the deed, and that Jackson knew nothing about it till an hour afterward. When the parties went out of the store, Donovan and himself followed the prisoner down to the wharf, and Donovan first knocked him down. Witness then joined in the assault, and Donovan exclaiming "I wish I had a knife;" the witness, who was frenzied with liquor, drew his knife, and while both were holding the deceased, plunged it into him three times; Donovan then said come away and keep still, and we shall get clear of it; witness testified that he had not disclosed this state of facts to his counsel until after his conviction; he had then confessed the whole, when concealment could no longer be of avail to him, but would only serve to injure Jackson, who was innocent; witness also denied that there was any fighting inside of the bar-room, as Jones and Donovan had sworn; the deceased was not dragged out but walked out, and was followed by Jones and Donovan, their testimony to the contrary notwithstanding.

John Frasier next testified to the affray in the bar-room; he did not see the fight outside; there was no knocking down in the bar-room; only a slap in Goodwin's face; Jones and Donovan had been among the first to follow Goodwin when he went out.

Louis McSorley testified to the same effect.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial will be concluded. There are no other cases on for the day.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court will continue in session during the month of June, to afford opportunity to counsel who are ready or who may be ready to be heard. The rule respecting time allowed counsel in argument will be strictly enforced. No cause will be reserved on the day calendar for any purpose whatever when it is reached. In case a good reason is shown for postponement, the case will go down the general calendar for the next term. Engagement of counsel elsewhere will be no excuse. No formal opinion will be written in the causes argued during the month, except where some new and important question is involved. Twenty-five cases will be put on the day calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Muller* vs. *Muller*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Robbins vs. Dilaye.—Two cases. Motion granted.

Bailey vs. Hale.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Robbins vs. Sutton*.—See memorandum with clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 31.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	85	885 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72¾
25,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90. s10	40½	100 do ... b10	72⅞
1,000 do	40¾	50 do ... s30	72
1,000 do	40⅝	300 do ... s10	72¼
1,000 do ... s3	40¾	650 do	72⅜
12,000 Va. St. 6s	45	200 do ... s5	72⅜
10,000 do ... s10	44⅛	150 Erie Railroad	22⅛
10,000 do ... s10	44¼	50 do	21⅝
6,000 do ... s3	45⅛	350 do	22¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	54	100 do	22⅞
26,000 Mo. State 6s	40⅛	400 Harlem Railroad	10½
10,000 do ... s15	40⅜	5 Panama R.	103½
18,000 do ... s10	40¼	675 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	70½
2,000 do ... s15	40⅛	300 do ... s30	66
10,000 do	40¼	200 do ... s30	66½
5,000 do ... b10	40⅜	50 do ... s8	68
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	90½	100 do	69½
15 Bank of New-York	78	50 do	69⅝
12 do	79½	200 do	69¾
29 Bank of Commerce	79½	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	58
7 do	79¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	22¾
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	64	200 do	22⅞
150 do	64½	100 do ... b60	22⅞
50 do ... s30	64	200 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	31½
10 do	64¼	150 do ... s60	31
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	12	50 do	34⅜
100 do	11¾	22 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	12

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81 cou.	85	25 Chi. & R. I. R.	34⅝
5,000 U S 5s, '74, Cou.	79	75 Chi, B. & Q. R.	55
20,000 Trs. 12 ₱c Notes.	102½	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69¾
5,000 Tre. 10¾ ₱c. Nts.	101	50 do ... s6	68
1,000 Tenn. 6s 68	40	100 do	69½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	41¼	50 do ... s15	67½
9,400 do	41½	15 Galena & Chi. R.	58
5,000 E. R. 3dm b. ex '64	98	100 do	67⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... b30	72⅝	50 do ... b30	58
500 do	72⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	23
200 Erie Railroad	23¼	300 do	23⅛
200 Harlem R.	10½	100 do	23⅜

FRIDAY, May, 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board this forenoon voted to make half a holiday on Saturday, (to-morrow,) for the reception of and in compliment to the Seventh New-York Regiment of National Guards, on their return from the Capital of the United States, whither they promptly went forty days ago, on the occasion of the threatened attack of the seat of Government by the revolutionists of the South.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day were of a firmer character in New-York Central and New-York and Erie Shares, and steady on the Railway Share list generally. The demand also continued good for the Border State Stocks, and although the daily fresh supply from the Western Free Bankers is rumored to be considerable, speculative buyers are rather on the increase, and the market in this department of business is unusually active. At the afternoon Board the offerings were not quite so free, and the transactions fell off, in consequence, while prices closed firm. The Government Stocks are steady in price, at about the figures at which the new Loan of 1881 was taken last Saturday, but the sales denote no particular speculation for or against the Stock. New-York Central Shares rose to 72⅞@½@¾ ₱ cent. against 72@72¼, sales of yesterday, and the volume of transactions in the Stock increased both at the Board and on the Street; indicating a more speculative activity in the direction of an advance in price. The telegraphic advices from London by the *America* advanced the price of Erie to 23¼ ₱ cent, and held the transactions in Illinois Central at the recent advance on the cash Stock, although the disposition among the *Bear* speculators is to extend their contracts ahead 15@30 days at a difference of 2½@3½ ₱ cent. A number of the *Bull* holders have availed of these large differences, amounting, actually, to a *bonus* of 7 ₱ cent. on their cash value for the use of the certificates for a single month, and have "turned" their Stock—in other words, postponed its delivery until first July. The cash price this afternoon at the Second Board closed 69½@69¾ ₱ cent. The other Western Roads were firm, with an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday, on nearly all descriptions. In the Railway mortgages there was scarcely anything done.

Late in the afternoon the Share Market closed steady for New-York Central and the State Stocks, but dull on Illinois Central. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central	72¾	Galena	57⅞
Erie	23¼	Rock Island	34⅝
Illinois Central	69	Virginias	45½
Missouris	40¼	Toledo	23⅛
Tennessees	41½	U. S. Coupons, '81	85

The terms of Exchange on London for Saturday's mail ruled with a fair degree of steadiness to-day, though the business was not quoted large or very firm in price. We heard of sales of first-class Bankers' at 105½@⅝@¾, in round sums, the whole range of quotation being 105½@106 ₱ cent. Merchant bills and transient Bank credits were done within a much wider range,—say 103½@105½ ₱ cent. There is no change in the rates or demand for Money either on the Street or at Bank. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, May 25	$118,141,356	$91,334,879	$39,627,791	$8,793,382
Boston, May 27	60,225,068	18,586,383	6,309,658	6,280,811
Phila., May 27	25,091,226	15,410,522	5,643,720	2,408,815
N. Orleans, May 25	20,664,521	18,647,959	15,084,581	7,122,211
Total	$224,122,111	$143,979,693	$66,753,206	$24,605,719
Last week	227,582,090	146,366,603	66,354,739	25,595,647
Last year	239,237,326	134,960,147	40,082,184	30,306,651

The *Commercial* furnishes the following schedule of the subscriptions made by the Providence, R. I., Banks to the Public Loan of May 25, in the shape of Treasury Notes at par:

Banks.	Capital.	Subscribed.
American	$1,312,000	$50,000
Arcade	396,000	10,000
Bank of North America	800,000	30,000
Bank of Commerce	1,642,950	50,000
Bank of America	196,600	6,000
Blackstone Canal	500,000	20,000
City	309,750	12,000
Commercial	917,200	35,000
Continental	222,910	7,000
Eagle	500,000	15,000
Exchange	500,000	20,000
Globe	600,000	25,000
Grocers and Producers	153,800	5,000
Lime Rock	228,900	7,000
Marine	144,400	5,000
Mechanics	500,000	20,000
Merchants	822,250	80,000
National	481,000	20,000
Northern	228,000	7,000
Phenix	429,700	16,000
Providence	500,000	20,000
Roger Williams	499,950	20,000
State	154,450	6,000
Union	500,000	20,000
Weybosset	500,000	20,000
People's Savings Bank	1,406,984	20,000
City Savings Bank	158,741	5,000
Total		$500,000

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
May 30—Philadelphia	par.
May 30—Boston	par.
May 30—Baltimore	⅜@ ½
May 30—Washington	3 @ 4
May 28—Chicago	very scarce.
May 28—Milwaukee	7 @ 7½
May 27—St. Louis	14 @ 15
May 27—Louisville	2¾ @ 3
May 27—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 27—Cincinnati	⅛@ ⅜
May 30—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
May 20—Canada	⅝@ ⅞
May 28—Ypsilante	1 @ 1½
May 28—Akron	1 @ 1½
May 24—Mobile	1 @ 5 dis.

The War Loan of the State of Ohio for $1,000,000 has been taken up within the State; so that no part of it will appear on this market. We learn that about one-third of the sum was taken at par by the State Board of Control for the Bank of the State of Ohio and Branches. The remainder goes into various institutions and to private hands at home. Of the Indiana War Loan of $2,000,000, the sum of $1,200,000 will come on this market on the 22d of June. The stock bears 6 ₱ cent. interest. The Loan is made pursuant to one of the very few provisions of the amended Constitution of Indiana in regard to the creation of new debt, viz.: *For the public defence against threatened hostilities*. The only other contingencies authorizing the exercise of this power are to pay the annual interest on the preexisting debt, and to repel invasion and insurrection. The old or preexisting Public Debt of Indiana is:

In 5 ₱ cents	$5,322,000
In 2½ ₱ cents	2,055,000
Together	$7,377,000
Involving an annual change of only	$307,225

The special provisions of the Legislature for the prompt payment of interest and gradual liquidation, within nine years, of the principal of the new War Debt, were unanimously voted, and the special tax and its collection made imperative. The taxables of the State are of the value of *four hundred and fifty millions*. Under the amended General Banking law of the State, the basis of circulation is confined to the Indiana State and Federal Stocks. We again refer to the advertisement of the State Commissioners, in reference to the new loan. The offer must be made by Saturday, June 22, and if from the East, filed with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of this City.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, during May:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

May 1, 1861, by balance		$5,494,806 32
Account of Customs	$764,943 20	
Account of Patent Fees	4,408 20	
Account of Post-office Department	248,195 60	
Account of Transfers	1,610,000 00	
Account of Miscellaneous	5,330 29	
Account of Loans	5,469,480 20—	$8,102,357 49
Payments		$13,597,163 81
Treasury Drafts	5,615,425 67	
Post-office Drafts	367,680 03—	$5,983,105 70
Balance, May 31, 1861		$7,614,058 11
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	5,033,726 66	
By receipts during the month	3,149,299 42—	$8,183,025 08
To Payments		5,562,886 02
Balance		$2,620,139 06
By balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$51,649 67
To Payments		1,409 10
Balance		$50,240 57
By receipts for Customs in May, 1861		$764,943 20
By receipts for Customs in May, 1860		2,480,189 46
Decrease in May, 1861		$1,725,246 26
By balance cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$86,475 60
By Coin received during the month	$5,277,234 04	
By Fine Bars, received during the month	221,456 65—	5,498,690 69
Balance		$5,585,166 29
To payments in coin	$5,209,187 57	
To paym'ts in Fine Bars	238,694 74—	5,447,882 31
Total		$137,283 98
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office	$10,284,437 74	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	738,118 74—	$11,022,555 28
By Fine Bars, ditto	34,692 38	
By unparted Bull'n, do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at Mint for Coinage	4,375,000 00—	4,612,205 38
Total		$15,634,761 66
Less due depositors		5,124,078 95
Balance		$10,510,682 71

Statement of business at the United States Assay-office, New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$4,300,000	
Foreign Bullion	100,000	
United States Bullion	1,885,000—	$6,285,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$187,000	
Foreign Bullion	20,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	27,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	10,500	
Washoe	3,500	
Fine Bars	27,000 —	$275,000
Total deposits, payable in bars	$1,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	1,559,000—	$6,560,000
Gold bars stamped		$3,250,932 49
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia for coinage		$7,777,610 0

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,993,963	$972,824	$446,673
Thrown on market	1,787,075	797,894	266,617
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	46,507,219	44,290,239	28,681,380
Thrown on market	47,192,128	45,573,939	27,401,424

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	231	$58,370	661	$188,990	193	$42,248
Mf. of Cot'n	79	15,839	157	26,764	101	19,652
Mf. of Silk	37	50,640	94	58,565	56	38,432
Mf. of Flax	169	14,349	12	1,553	57	9,306
Miscellan's	60	11,662	1,895	39,343	310	6,117
Total	612	$150,860	2,814	$315,215	717	$115,757
		315,215				150,860
Total entered		$466,075	Total entered			$266,617

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay the following Coupons and Bonds, due June 1, 1861: Belvidere, Delaware, Coupons, Albany City Coupons, Buffalo City Coupons, $13,000 Buffalo City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, issued June 1, 1852; $11,000 do., issued June 1, 1854.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 19½; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 9,581 bbls. Flour, 483 bbls. Corn Meal, 57,898 bushels Wheat, 73,767 bushels Corn, 2,068 bushels Oats, 2,710 bushels Malt, 1,708 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 6?¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been depressed, and prices have declined. Sales 10,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 90@$5; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 85@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 10@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior or extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 90
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern declining also. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 90@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at reduced prices, and sales have been made of 137,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 38; Canada Club, $1 15@$1 20; White Western, $1 40@$1 60; Red Western at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 19; Northwestern Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 14, ₱ bushel. Corn has declined. The reported sales amount to 84,000 bushels, at 43c.@47c., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 48c. for Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@68c. ₱ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

The following table will show the receipts and shipments of produce at Chicago for the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	20,602	25,715
Wheat, bush	266,249	292,930
Corn, bush	659,266	194,897
Oats, bush	35,274	38,330
Rye, bush	3,153	—
Barley, bush	3,213	10,265
Seeds, lbs	4,915	5,420
Pork, bbls	29	2,512
Cut Meats, lbs	12,615	43,365
Lard, lbs	358,925	281,870
Tallow, lbs	16,637	57,560
Live Hogs, No	3,999	4,467
Dressed Hogs, No	—	—
Beef Cattle, No	3,270	3,938

The receipts of produce from the 1st of January for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	456,730	182,597	142,633
Wheat, bushels	2,992,908	1,415,451	964,708
Corn, bushels	5,474,634	5,664,885	1,484,346
Oats, bushels	275,846	427,582	183,862
Rye, bushels	122,411	53,424	16,798
Barley, bushels	280,523	177,872	106,031
Seeds, lbs	2,424,134	2,567,499	1,277,368
Pork, bbls	30,915	12,297	11,150
Cut Meats, lbs	7,873,195	6,519,679	4,010,472
Lard, lbs	5,596,802	3,919,915	1,818,423
Tallow, lbs	255,371	87,783	151,718
Live Hogs, No	121,268	58,583	35,985
Dressed Hogs, No	145,113	45,200	26,355
Beef Cattle, No	49,193	52,970	10,818

HAY—North River has been inactive at 60c. for shipping lots and 65c.@75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., including Mess, at $16 87@$17 25; and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is more sought after. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 9c.@15c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues heavy and languid, at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Sales have been light since our last, but prices have been firm. Sales, 80 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Mr. RADER notices the business of the month thus: "The political state of the country is the all-absorbing topic; trade and commerce are at a stand still, moral obligations, in a great many instances, are totally disregarded, and if this should continue for a length of time, it threatens to disorganize everything. Under such circumstances it cannot be expected that our branch of trade should form an exception; still, while we are doing but little, it is gratifying to find that our jobbers prove themselves strong and prompt in meeting their obligations. The sales of Spanish Leaf are of a clear retail character, as but few of our manufacturers continue to work, and prices, with all its scarcity, are nominal. There has been a strong movement in Kentucky Leaf. Nearly 2,000 hhds. go abroad, mostly for owners' account; about 1,200 hhds. were taken by our jobbers, and about the same quantity by our cutters. Most of the sales are now made for cash, and prices have been modified to that standard, but all desirable sorts are firm, with a tendency to advance. Lugs are very scarce, at held at 4½c.@5½c.; medium, 5½c.@6½c.; good, 7c.@8½c.; fine, 9c.@11c.; selections, 11½c.@12½c. The stock of heavy shipping sorts is very light, and best selections held at 13c.@14c. In Seed Leaf, there is nothing of consequence doing for consumption. Exporters are buying fillers and ordinary leaf, if moderate priced, say 4c.@4½c. for fillers, and 4¾c.@5½c. for binders."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New York in May:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock May 1, 1861, bales	2,736	101	60	—
Received since, bales	25	—	—	30
Total	2,762	101	60	30
Sales to May 31, 1861, bales	527	—	—	—
Stock June 1, 1861, bales	2,235	101	60	30

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 760 bbls., at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The business of May, Messrs BALKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the past month there has been no particular change to notice in the Wool market. The demand has continued for Domestic and Foreign Wools suitable for army and navy purposes, and considerable quantities, in the aggregate, have been sold—in the future there will be probably less inquiry. Prices have remained firm for these particular grades of Wool, and would have advanced slightly if there had not been some difficulty in passing paper, and the sellers determined to make cash sales. The stock of Fleece Wool consists mostly of the finer grades, and but little of the medium and low is left. It is similar with Pulled Wool. Extra being neglected, while nearly all the super and No. 1 is sold. Fine Foreign, Mestizo and Cape Wools seem to be entirely overlooked, and we have, therefore, no transactions of any amount to report. The prices are nominally unchanged. Of both kinds there is a good stock and assortment. Medium and low medium Foreign Wools have met with a good demand, and old lots have even been sold at full rates, as the stock has become very light. For carpet manufacturers, low foreign Wools have been in less request, and in the absence of buyers prices are easier. The mills have curtailed their productions to a considerable extent. Some of the better class of low Wools, such as Cordova, fine Smyrna, etc., are being tried for army goods and consequently the prices are better sustained. We hear but little of the new clip now in progress—the indications are for much lower prices than those of last year; all the duty upon Wool and Woolens will not exercise any influence on the prices in favor of the wool grower, and especially in these times. Credit has become very limited, and the facilities for buying for cash in the interior are naturally interrupted. The number of buyers will be, during the present clip term, much smaller, and their orders for purchasing Wool more limited than heretofore, and at reduced rates. The European markets are suffering too, by our political affairs and war against rebellion, and will no doubt feel the effects much more in a month or two. At present, prices of all good-conditioned Wools have been sustained, and some of the more desirable medium kinds have improved slightly. In wasty and poor kinds there has been a decline—in some instances 10 to 15 ₱ cent."

FREIGHTS—Business was limited and rates were depressed. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7 d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter, 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow 27s 6d.; Tobacco, 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 23
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 1
Bavaria	Southampton	Boston	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	June 19
Saxonia	Southampton	Boston	July 2
Malacca	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
		New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Etna* will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *Champion*, will close on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

P. H.—J. B. ALL WELL.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED, A NEW MANUAL OF THE BAYONET, FOR THE ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES. By Lieut. J. C. KELTON, Sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry. Splendidly illustrated, with 30 plates and 55 figures. This manual is prepared for the use of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy of the United States. It contains the theory of the attack and defence of the sword applied to the bayonet, practical lessons in fencing, and prescribes the defence against cavalry. 1 vol., cloth, illustrated, $1 75. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

INDEPENDENCE AND DIGNITY. SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JULY. OUT TO-DAY. PRICE TEN CENTS. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH. Published this day, a fine full-length portrait of this brave and noble-hearted soldier. Price 25 cents. W. H. HAMILTON, Publisher, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CUTHELL—SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A large meeting of the SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION was held LAST EVENING at No. 245 8th-av., Alexander McLeod presiding, and Henry C. Parke, Secretary. The President announced the sudden death of Mr. JAMES CUTHELL, briefly eulogizing his character. Judge Bull, Messrs. Woodford Adams, Vance and Linsay, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, JAMES CUTHELL, a member and one of the officers of this Association, has been suddenly removed by death from the scenes of an active and useful life. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the XVIth Ward, in common with a large number of friends of this Ward and City, deeply and sincerely mourn the sudden demise of their late associate and fellow-citizen, JAMES CUTHELL.

Resolved, That by his decease we are called to lament the loss of a long-tried, faithful, and efficient champion of sound Republican principles, a gentleman of high-toned morality, cheerful disposition, of a warm and generous heart, always overflowing with sympathy for the distressed. A man endeared to the whole community, by his public spirit, noble nature and extensive benevolence, as likewise for his simplicity of aims, retiring, confiding manners, and strict integrity.

Resolved, That this meeting tender to the bereaved family of Mr. CUTHELL their heartfelt sympathy, assuring them that his memory will be long cherished by this community as an upright man, in life beloved and in death revered.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Tribune*, TIMES *Express* and *Evening Post*, and a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Republican Central Committee of this City.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions Messrs. Woodford, Peckham, Washington Smith, Adams, Evans Jacques, Wynkoop, Spencer, Judge Bull and Alderman Dayton eulogized the many virtues of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Ward Committee, held subsequently, the resolutions of the Association were indorsed.

By order of ALEXANDER McLEOD, President.
HENRY C. PARKE, Secretary.
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman Ward Committee.
WM. GOOD, Secretary.

REV. R. S. MACLAY AND FAMILY, with Rev. N. SITES and wife, leave for China in the *Kathay* Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from foot of Pike-st. East River. D. TERRY.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—ON SATURDAY, MAY 25, FROM THE Broadway Park, 68th st. and Broadway, a brown mare and light waggon; in the waggon were five army blankets, a lot of groceries, and a basket of champagne. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the property. AUGUST MEYER, Broadway Park.

LOST.—A BOY, A GERMAN JEW, AGED ELEVEN years, from No. 63 Mulberry-st. He had on only short black trowsers and cap; has light hair, gray eyes, light complexion. Any information leading to his recovery will be gratefully received by his father, at the above No., in the rear.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN SIXTH-AVENUE OR 10th-st., a CHILD'S SMALL BLACK SILK CAPE; the finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the owner's, No. 56 9th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY of the late William Birkbeck, corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City, having a good run of custom and doing a prosperous business. An opportunity like the above is seldom met with. Apply on the premises. A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A CASH PAYING business. A gentleman can make $25 a week; with a lady or two gentlemen double the amount; can be carried on in a private boarding house; will bear examination. Call at No. 907 Broadway, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS." For Sale. Each Ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS. Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of obtaining a families' or gentleman's washing; can do it in the neatest style, and can refer to some of the most respectable ladies in the city. Call for two days, at No. 373 1st-av.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers. No. 426 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN and Black Heath coals of the best quality for sale by the cargo at the market prices, delivered in good order. ALFRED ASHFIELD, No. 86 William-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Hague's,) THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M. Addresses this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia; Rev. G. A. PETE and Rev. W. S. MICKELS of this City. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the annual Sermon will be delivered at the same place, by Rev. Dr. HOTCHKISS, of Rochester.

INSTALLATION SERVICES AT THE HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—On SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY will be installed as Pastor of this church. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., of New York. The pastors of the various Baptist Churches in Brooklyn are expected to take part in the exercises. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. ROBERT LOWRY. At 3½ o'clock P. M. the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses from Rev. Dr. POTTER and Mr. J. B. HOLDEN. Preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

DOES THE PARABLE OF THE RICH man and Lazarus teach the final condition of man in the world to come? GEORGE STORRS, Editor of *Bible Examiner*, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Franklin Institute, (known as the Academy) Skillman-st., near Park-av., East Brooklyn. Also, preaching on the *Immediate Coming of Christ*, every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING, at 7½. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½, the yearly anniversary of the Sunday-school will take place in the Church. The Rector and Rev. Mr. SYLE, of the China Mission, will address the children. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGULAR Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Schemerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL, will, by special request, repeat his sermon on *Christian Patriotism*, on SUNDAY, June 2. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. A collection will be taken up to aid the ladies of the Church in preparing Havelocks and garments for the soldiers.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, (D. V.,) will preach on SUNDAY, June 2, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, his fifth Anniversary sermon. In the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, subject—*Nathaniel under the Fig Tree*.

IN THE TENT ON UNION SQUARE—FOR the benefit of the soldiers—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. C. E. HARRIS. At 7½ o'clock the services will be conducted by the Praying Band. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3rd and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by Rev. L. OSLER, of Providence, R. I., and EVENING, by H. B. HYDE. Subjects (probably)—*Prophecy, its Fulfillment, and the Results Indicated*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER ON the ensuing three Sabbaths, in the University, Washington-square, six discourses on the New Life. Subjects for TO-MORROW MORNING—*The Divinity of Christ*. EVENING—*The Holiness and Divine Inspiration of Scripture*.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

FORTY-THIRD-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, the newly appointed pastor of this church, will preach TO-MORROW, 2d inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Friends and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THOS. T. GUION, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at St Peter's Church, (West 20th st.;) services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—BROOKLYN Tabernacle, on Fulton av., three blocks east of the City Hall. Rev. WM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Signs of the Times*.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WHAT DOES THE BIBLE TEACH CONCERNING the present and approaching trouble of the nations? How is it all to end? Come and hear preaching on this important theme, at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY afternoon, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

ANTIOCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CORNER Broadway and 20th st. Rev. E. G. HOLLAND will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY, June 2 at 10½ A. M., and at Greenpoint at 3½ P. M. Subject—*The Present National Crisis and the Duty of Americans*.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome st. Preaching on SUNDAY, (Communion Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. J. AGNEW CRAWFORD at 7½ P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. WM. IRWIN WILL PREACH IN THE Grand-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, on SABBATH next, June 2, MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all visitors and strangers.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—CORNER FOURteenth-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will hold its Seventy-first Anniversary, in the meeting-house of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 2 P. M. Sermon by Dr. ARMITAGE.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Rev. N. A. STAPLES, of Milwaukee, will preach at the Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 2. Services MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, June 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, (PROtestant Episcopal,) 50th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, 10½ and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—TWENTY eighth st. and Madison-av. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. FERRIE, PASTOR OF THE Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATELY appointed its pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the M. E. Church, 7th-av. near 14th-st.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach in the evening.

REV. W. P. CORBITT WILL (BY SPECIAL request) repeat his sermon on the war, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, at Trinity M. E. Church, York-st., Jersey City.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor, preaches TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. R. BROOKS WILL PREACH IN the South Baptist Church, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th-st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of roadsters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and fast. They may be seen at the first residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th-av. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HORSE AND BUGGY at a low price, to use occasionally; they would be well taken care of; or would exchange merchandise for an establishment that would suit, at fair prices. Address H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof. M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—NEARLY new, light and handsome; made by Lawrence, in Broadway. Inquire at KETCHEM'S stable, College-place, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest price, by LOUIS AUBIN, No. 80 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

851 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 20 DAYS. 851
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS, GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS, REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c., now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
851 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 851

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WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES, of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
851 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 851

CANTON MATTING, EXTRA HEAVY, from recent cash auction sales, At half the cost of importation, at retail to suit the public.
50 ps. 4-4 Red Check, 1s. 6d.
50 ps. 5-4 and 6-4 do., 21c. and 25c.
White do., all widths, from 15c. to 25c.
Slightly stained do, at 1s. the square yard.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. CHAS. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS. We offer at retail, our entire stock of CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c., At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—The balance of the entire stock of the firm of J. H. Townsend & Co., (of thirty-one years' standing) consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings, oil-cloths, lace curtains and assorted dry goods, will be offered at prices to command immediate sale, by the undersigned. B. C. WANDELL, Assignee of J. H. Townsend & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—also a great variety of buttons, binding velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, cotton trimmings, dress linings, &c., &c., and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic rufflings. N.B. Alexandre's kid, silk and thread, gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S, No. 582 Broadway, near 12th-st.

CHEAP BONNETS, BONNETS!—SPLIT straw and silk and crape, hair, new style; children's hats, ribbons, flowers, morning bonnets, on hand for sale; plaster blocks; all kinds of straw hats cleaned at Mrs. N BINNS', No. 413 Canal st., one door from Sullivan. Strangers would do well to call. Milliners supplied.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. Salesrooms No. 155 and 157 Broadway.

SECOND GREAT SALE OF THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK AND OTHER FINE HORSES, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, On FRIDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, At the Pasture and Fair Grounds, St. Anne's av., Westchester County, 138th-st., a short distance above Harlem Bridge. This sale will BE OPEN For the entry of all FINE HORSES, SINGLE OR PAIRS. WARRANTED SOUND. All entries to be made at our office on or before the 4th inst. Several very valuable horses, single and pairs, of J. B. Monnot, Esq., and others, have been already entered. This sale presents an opportunity to owners and those in want of really fine horses, never before offered. Terms of sale made known at our office. The celebrated stallions, LOGAN, NEW-JERSEY, MAJOR LOW, SWEETMEATS, YOUNG REVENUE, and others, will be exhibited on the grounds. Ample stable room will be provided ON THE GROUNDS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
EXTERIOR, by DEBRACKELEAR.
TWO FINE PICTURES, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
AMAZON, by BLANCHARD.
STABLE SCENE, by CEWORST,
INTERIOR, by PEZ,
COAST SCENE, by CANEBAEN.
TOILET OF VENUS, by BOUCHER.
LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEP.
Also, several fine specimens by Smet, Schremers, Nicolie, Tanneur, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

E. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. At auction, on MONDAY, June 3, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture in satin and brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble top pier and centre tables; one rosewood piano, 7-octave, Cooper & Allen, makers, stool and cover; satin crimson window curtains, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, reception and easy chairs, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut buffet, marble-top rosewood dining-room chairs, in reps, rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, commodes, rosewood amoire à glace, Brussels and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, black walnut hat stand, black walnut hall chairs, china dinner and tea sets, table cutlery, beds and bedding of all kinds; also a large variety of other housekeeping articles. Housekeepers will please take notice that, in consequence of breaking up housekeeping, every lot of the above furniture will be sold without reserve. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PAINTINGS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, an original by MOZZANTI; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large lot of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites, in rosewood and black walnut; one elegant suite of chamber furniture in black walnut and oak; Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier glasses, bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, library tables, extension tables, elegant rosewood piano, engravings, gas chandeliers and brackets, mattresses, refrigerators, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock:

Constable's sale of a first-class fruit and liquor saloon, wine and liquors, champagne, cigars, preserved fruits, cigar cases, baskets, scales and weights, glassware, decorated candy jars, &c. Oil cloth, cocoa matting, stoves, counters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., 500,000 imported cigars, without reserve, for cash. We call attention to the following invoice of superior imported cigars, imported to order and especially adapted to this market, the owner, under present circumstances, declining to part with them on credit—these cigars, all of the acknowledged most salable and valuable brands, will be sold by us as above, without reserve, for cash. They consist of the following brands, viz: 75,000 Brother Jonathan; 100,000 Sancho Vangus; 100,000 Empire City; 50,000 4th July; 40,000 Pride of Virginia; 125,000 Lydia Thomson; 30,000 Prima Donna. Samples can be examined at our store on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and gold brocatel, do. covered in crimson and figured brocatel, carved rosewood bedsteads and washstands, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood etageres, hair mattresses, pail asses, gilt frame French plate mirrors, lace window curtains, cornices, brocatel curtains, painted bedsteads and bureaus. In the entire catalogue may be found almost every article essential for housekeeping.

Also, one rosewood and two mahogany pianos, in good condition, and made by the best City makers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE CONTINUED.—GEORGE COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb household furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites of new and fashionable styles, rosewood amoire à glace, wardrobes, book-cases, &c. By order of E. K. WILBOR, Assignee.

N. B.—To let, a number of first-class houses.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, sofa bed, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, carpets, oilcloths, stoves, glassware, cutlery, and everything for housekeeping.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 191 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts. This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Four—[illegible] get them.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—TRAGEDY, COMEDY AND FARCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—ANDERSON; OR, THE FAVORITE AS SUITORS IN '61—CHARLES II. Evening—ANDERSON—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S DRAWING-ROOM CONCERT.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 736 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The batteries erected by the rebels at the mouth of Acquia Creek, the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, about fifty-five miles below Washington, on the Potomac, were yesterday attacked by the *Thomas Freeborn* and the *Anacosta*, but how the attack terminated is not yet known. The *Keystone State* passed them at noon, on her way to Washington, and reported that the steamers were engaging the batteries with success. Capt. DAHLGREN, the Commander at the Navy-yard, immediately telegraphed the fact to the War Department, and received instructions to send two additional war vessels to the scene of action at once. The *Thomas Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* were among the vessels spoken of in our dispatches yesterday morning as being fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard for secret service. The capture of the batteries at Acquia Creek, which has, no doubt, been accomplished, is a stroke of the utmost importance, as it gives the Government possession of the railroad to Richmond.

Other important movements are in progress, which prove that our anticipations of an immediate demonstration against the rebels still further in Virginia were correct. A body of Federal Cavalry were last night to advance in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, and if possible to occupy the place before daylight this morning. The movement was to be supported by portions of the New-York Eighth, Twenty-fifth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and it was expected that some fighting would take place, as about fourteen hundred rebel troops were reported to be there. At the same time three sections of Flying Artillery were sent to Alexandria, to precede the Fire Zouaves and the Michigan Regiment, who were ordered to march in the direction of Manassas Gap Junction, where it was estimated about 4,000 rebel troops were concentrated. It is not yet known how far towards the Junction they were ordered to proceed.

By an arrival at Baltimore we have important intelligence from Fortress Monroe, indicating that we may expect soon to hear of a movement of our forces in the direction of Norfolk. Extensive preparations had been inaugurated by Gen. BUTLER, evidenced by the fact that a steamer left Boston yesterday for the Fortress, having on board a large quantity of lumber, tools and provisions, and a picked company of sappers and miners—the latter under a special requisition from Gen. BUTLER. She also took a number of experienced carpenters, whose duty it will be to build suitable barracks for the large number of troops to be immediately concentrated there preparatory to the forward movement on Norfolk. This movement is expected to be made by a circuitous route, to avoid the heavy batteries which the rebels have been to so much pains to build; but the precise direction which it will take is, of course, unknown at present, except to those whom it is proper to inform. The rebels are under the impression that the Federal Forces will be landed at Ocean View, on the Hampton Roads, about six miles from Sewall's Point, and ten miles from Norfolk, which can thus be approached by two roads. The guns of a man-of-war could effectually cover a landing there, and approaches on Norfolk could be made by regular siege movements, unless interfered with by a considerable army. The Federal forces at Newport News are now under command of Col. PHELPS, of the Vermont Regiment, who has been appointed Acting Brigadier. A line of intrenchments, twenty-five hundred feet long, has been thrown up there.

A gentleman who has recently visited Harper's Ferry has given our Washington correspondent a very interesting narrative of the condition of affairs there, which will be found in our dispatches. His account of the number, location and disposition of the Rebel troops there, with the strength of the various batteries, corresponds mainly with accounts which have previously reached us. He is of opinion, however, that if a fight at that point is long delayed, the Rebel army then will be gradually frittered away, as desertions are numerous on account of bad treatment, and the men are becoming very much dissatisfied and restless. The discipline among them is bad, there being apparently but one thing they can agree upon—their hatred of the Yankees, as they designate all who hail from above Mason and Dixon's line, and the belief in their ability to overcome any force of them with the greatest ease. They expect to be attacked immediately; and perhaps their expectations will not be disappointed.

The rowdy element of Baltimore, it seems, has not all gone to Harper's Ferry to enlist in the cause of JEFF. DAVIS. On Thursday night, shortly after midnight, a party of roughs approached the picket-guard on Federal Hill, and showing an aggressive disposition, they were fired upon, after being hailed and refusing to answer. One of the party was wounded, and the rest retreated. One hundred men were then sent in pursuit of them, who succeeded in arresting six, four of whom were subsequently discharged, and the other two were retained for further investigation. The Baltimore roughs will exhibit good sense by keeping away from the Federal troops.

In the course of a hearing in the McDonald habeas corpus case, before the United States District Court in St. Louis, yesterday, Gen HARNEY announced the fact that the Government had removed him from the command of the Federal forces in Missouri. In his return to the writ he said that McDOWELL had been removed to Illinois, and that he was in the military command of Gen. MCCLELLAN, but that he had never had him under his control, and consequently could not produce him. Gen. (late Colonel) LYON, it is understood, succeeds Gen. HARNEY in command of the Missouri Department, and it is not yet known where Gen. HARNEY will be located.

A Gentleman named Hale, late that P. R. SAULT—whoever he may be—left Charleston on Monday last, as bearer of dispatches to M. THOUVENEL, French Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is a matter of curiosity to know which way he went. Southern papers state that an agent of the French Government is in the South collecting facts for the information of NAPOLEON.

The facility with which the new steamer BEAUREGARD transports himself from one to another has received another illustration. Only a day or two ago it was announced by the Virginia Press that BEAUREGARD, or soon would be, to the rebels there, and superintend the defences; and now we have it from Memphis, announcing his arrival there to take command of the western division of the rebel army.

We hear from Elmira that the remaining detached companies there were yesterday organized into the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and that W. C. BROWN, of Watertown, was elected Colonel. Two more regiments yesterday received orders to proceed to Washington immediately.

The New-York Seventh Regiment left Washington yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on a special train, and will reach this City to-day. They received the same warm greeting on their departure from Washington as on their arrival there.

The illness of Senator DOUGLAS has taken so unfavorable a turn that his physicians despair of his recovery.

The schooner *Horace*, of Boston, Capt. BUNCKER, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola, Texas, *via* Havana, bringing 116 men of the United States First Infantry, under the command of Capt. WALLACE, Lieut. PHILLIPS and Dr. LEGENS. The troops are all well. She also brings 26 women and children, the families of those attached to the command. The *Horace* and the *Urbana*, which arrived on Thursday, both lie at Governor's Island.

The steamers *Thomas Swann*, Capt. LAYFIELD, *Locust Point*, Capt. FRENCH, *George's Creek* and *Potomac* have been chartered by the Government, and are now loading with provisions at this port. The *Thomas Swann* will sail Saturday for Fort Pickens, with provisions, cannon and gun-carriages.

At Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON has rendered an important decision under the lien law, respecting the class of materials used in the performance of a building contract, which will entitle the furnisher to a lien upon the premises. In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of JOHN JACKSON, for murder, was begun and is still on.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday; New-York Central closed at 72¾; Missouris, 40½. Exchange on London, Bankers, 105¼@106 ℔ cent.

Trade was quite spiritless in Flour, yesterday, and prices were lower. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, with free sales. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were restricted. Whisky declined a shade. Metals were dull, as were likewise Oils, Hemp, Hides, Fish, Fruit, Leather, and most kinds of Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tallow. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Problem of the Negro Fugitives.

The really embarrassing question growing out of the war, and which, in its novelty, and in the difficulties surrounding it, transcends all others, is just beginning to show itself. War, like every work of destruction, is a very simple matter. A fool or a madman can apply the torch to an edifice, which only one in a million can rear. It is easy to destroy life, while the most skillful are baffled in their efforts to preserve it, no matter how slight the apparent cause or distemper which threatens it. If we capture prisoners, the books are full of precedents for their disposition. But what shall we do with the slaves that may fall into our hands by the fortunes of the war, who to the South are chattels—to the North human beings? Gen. BUTLER'S decision, approved by the Government, only serves to place them on our hands. We may find useful employment for ten or twenty thousand, but what shall we do with fifty or a hundred thousand? They must be presently fed and clothed, and though clearly contraband in reference to the rebels, we cannot treat them as other articles contraband of war, put them up at auction, and sell them to the highest bidder. In numerous instances it will be found that they can never be returned to Slavery. Their former masters may have abandoned them in their flight. When in arms against the United States, they can no more expect that their negroes, than horses, which may happen to fall into our hands, shall be returned to them. Whatever may be the final event, we may have a hundred thousand slaves on our hands before the questions raised are solved. Till they are, they must be treated as beings entitled to our sympathy, not as chattels, or property.

What shall be done with them? That we shall soon have a vast number to provide for, there cannot be a doubt. Many will be able to take care of themselves, but probably only a small proportion of the whole number. The faculty to do this must be acquired. It has been destroyed by that entire dependence which Slavery creates. Can provision be made for them in some of our unoccupied territories, where they can be placed under an adequate system of apprenticeship and training? Or can they still be kept within the State within which they are found or from which they have fled? We are engaged in a war to put down rebellion. Those found in arms against us are subject to all the penalties denounced against treason. If the rebellion be crushed they must flee for their lives, leaving their property behind them, which, by an act of Congress, may become confiscate to the United States, at least during the lifetime of the present owners. Why should not this property, where necessary, be made to bear the burden of supporting the negroes found upon it, till they are able to take care of themselves? We speak now of the property of rebels only, as we have no right to touch the slaves of loyal or peaceable citizens. But where a rebel has fled, and left behind him his slaves, or where he has, by an act of law been convicted of treason, we see no reason why his property should not, in part at least, be applied to the support of those, who with their ancestors for generations, have created it.

We shrunk a long time from hostilities, and had at last to be fairly driven into a war. We must now accept the consequences growing out of it as they arise. Slavery is a prodigious evil, with which we at the North have always flattered ourselves we should never be called to meddle. We now find ourselves involved in its results. Perhaps it is sufficient for us that we act up to the lights of the day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. But the small cloud now in the horizon may soon darken the whole sky. In such an event, a little forecast may prove of great value. The crisis is full of responsibilities. The manner in which we meet them is to prove whether, as a people, we are capable of a great destiny, or whether we are to sink to the barbarism and anarchy into which the South has fallen. We have no doubt that all these responsibilities will be joyfully accepted. The whole North, the soldier in the ranks as well as those highest in command, are fully conscious of the grandeur of the occasion which calls upon them to reassert the principles upon which our Government is founded, and to secure their more perfect expression in our institutions and our laws.

SCIENCE AIDING THE WAR.—The excellent uses to which NAPOLEON III. put the magnetic telegraph and of the balloon during his campaign in Italy are matters of history. Both these energies, we are glad to see, are to be brought into requisition by our own War Department, besides another and most valuable auxiliary for reconnoitering the enemy at night—the calcium light, which is already in use at Fortress Monroe. A telegraph has been erected between the head-quarters of the Army at Washington and Arlington Heights, so that there is likely to be no repetition of the causeless alarm had its consequent confusion which occurred in the army on the night following the occupation of Alexandria. As the efficiency of the army depends in great measure upon giving it rest when not actually in motion, every precaution which will guard against suprise must be of great advantage in conducting the war. The soldier should never lie down to his rest under apprehension that he may be suddenly called to arms by "the enemy driving in the pickets." A telegraph strung upon poles in the ordinary way is well enough where permanent communication is to be maintained, but for the use of the Army while actually in the field, this will be found wholly impracticable on account of the time and large force required for putting it in operation. Modern invention has supplied a perfectly insulated telegraphic wire, which is not larger than an ordinary bed cord, and equally as ductile, and weighing only from one hundred to two hundred pounds to the mile. Five or ten miles of such a cord can be reeled upon an ordinary hose carriage, or, divided into coils of a few pounds each for conveyance upon men's shoulders, can be promptly laid along a roadway, or through a field or wood, across brooks or swampy ground, without in the least affecting its insulation. Operators accompanying the pickets with small local batteries, will thus establish instantaneous communication between any required number of the outposts and the head-quarters of the army. As soon as the wires have served their purpose, they can be again coiled up for future use. A system of simple signals like that in use by the police telegraphs is quite sufficient for ordinary purposes; or where more detailed information is required, telegraphing and reading by sound—a method in common use—may be adopted. Such an organization, wholly distinct from existing telegraph companies, and organized under the direction of well-known scientific men, as Messrs. HENRY or BACHE, will be an indispensable means of giving success to the campaign.

England and the Cotton Supply.

The inaction of Great Britain in relation to the production of cotton by free labor in various tropical regions, has been not only absurd, but almost criminal. While her Abolition Presses and orators have denounced, in the bitterest terms, the slaveowners of the South, and have even sent agents over to stir up the minds of our people, or have supported "British Mission" Churches as citadels from whence to discharge red-hot shot at their antagonists, the nation at large has been steadily increasing its pecuniary support of Slavery, by doubling its consumption of Southern cotton every ten years. England now must suffer, and it should suffer without petulant querulousness, the consequences of its own folly and want of foresight. Two years ago an American went to England to alarm the cotton manufacturers, and induce them to aid in the work of emancipation by increasing their supplies from other quarters, but they continued apathetic even to his warnings of a crisis, then impending. "The demand will create the supply," was their answer to most of the earnest appeals made to their consciences as to the guilt of their complicity with slaveholders. A number of their philanthropists, wiser than the commercial men, did, however, perceive the importance of the subject, and formed an Association to provide against the time of need. The nature of the peril threatening England may be seen by examining a few of the statistics relative to the cotton-trade and manufactures.

Without reference to the steady increase of the production and use of cotton during the last sixty years, which has placed this staple foremost among the great articles of commerce, let us refer to its position in reference to Great Britain for the year 1860 alone. We shall then the better understand the perplexity of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the British Government, and the fearful apprehension now pervading the British public in relation to the apprehended scarcity of the staple which is, to millions of them, their daily bread.

From the official returns of the Board of Trade, lately issued, it appears that the actual imports of cotton into Great Britain for the year 1860 have been in cwts. as follows:

	Cwts
From the United States	9,963,309
From British East Indies	1,822 689
From Egypt	392,447
From Brazil	154,347
From other sources	86,304
Total	12,419,096

Reducing this to pounds, we have the enormous amount of thirteen hundred and ninety millions nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-two pounds weight of cotton, imported into Great Britain in 1860. Of this, the United States supplied 1,115,890,608 pounds, or about five-sixths of the whole. At the average of six cents per pound the value of the American cotton thus imported is nearly twenty-eight millions of pounds sterling (£27,897,265,) or about $140,000,000. This immense sum merely represents the value of the raw material as laid down in Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. It is but the basis upon which the additional value of the manufactured article is reared. After the various processes to which the raw material is subjected have been completed, the value is increased to seventy-five or eighty millions of pounds sterling—$400,000,000. From this brief glance the relation which cotton holds to the commercial stability of England, is clearly seen. It furnishes the basis of our exchanges, and is equivalent to something more than one-third of the total value of the exports of the United Kingdom.

In 1860, the total exports of Great Britain were to the value of £135,843,817, of which £52,013,482 ($260,000,000), were of the one article of cotton, in the shape of calicos and yarns. Several millions sterling worth of textile fabrics are also exported, of which cotton forms a part. In addition to these, it is computed that over one hundred millions of pounds sterling are now invested as the fixed capital employed in the manufacture of cotton. To all these must be added the value of ships and other vessels, and means of transport required for this traffic. Cotton has been well defined by the African Aid Society of London, to be "bread for its laboring classes." Nearly one million of operatives are employed in the manufacture of cotton in Great Britain, upon whom, at least five or six millions more depend for their daily subsistence. It is no exaggeration to say, that one-quarter of the inhabitants of England are directly dependent upon the supply of cotton for their living.

It is this fact that gives such point to the declaration of a blockade of the Southern ports. England has no *sympathy* whatever with the South, but she is in a tight place in regard to cotton. Give her the cotton through New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and she will not care how long the South is blockaded. She is now making strenuous exertions to alone for her complicity with Slavery by stimulating cotton growth elsewhere; and if the supply be a little shortened this year, it will only urge her to redoubled exertions for the future. The United States Government holds in its hands the key which shall unlock the dungeons of the South, and break the chains of the slave in a peaceful and gradual emancipation, necessitated through a change in the sources of the cotton supply, forced upon England by the folly of the Cotton States themselves.

Southern Literature.

As an exposition of its life, the literature of the South is a study. For even in our Slave States the thoughts of scholarly men, who have the leisure and inclination for reflection, are, in due process of time, translated into the prose of every-day conduct. The vagaries of CALHOUN, and the Utopian speculations of *De Bow's Review*, are to-day crystalizing in the edicts of the Confederate Congress and the proclamations of JEFFERSON DAVIS. We have watched with interest the progress Northward, to and through the Border States, of the Gulf-State political doctrines. Evidently the Border States have been a delicate subject with the Confederates. Virginia has been dealt with as a weakling who might be wholly alienated by the slightest whisper of the foreign Slave-trade, and she therefore required some skillful preparatory training to fit her for her new associates. If we may judge from recent indications, Louisiana and Virginia are upon this question now quite accordant, and the twin slave markets, Richmond and New-Orleans, are shaking hands over the settlement of the question of labor supply. JEFFERSON DAVIS' laudation of the Confederate States as "homogeneous," may be safely said to-day to include the Virginia Secessionists, and "Hail Homoginia" takes the place—in secession circles, at least—of "Hail Columbia," from Richmond to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The *Southern Literary Messenger*, for years published at Richmond, and formerly a magazine of some pretensions, contains in its May number its full assent to the new dogma—the revival of the foreign Slave-trade. This is progress; it is more, it is patriotism. It is some sacrifice, for the *sake* of the new Confederacy to yield the claims of Virginia to those of Dahomey. Virginia, as the gauge of her fealty, accepts the brunt of the war and free trade in negroes. Could self-consecration further go? We quote:

"It is in vain to separate in a moral point of view, and as a question of right and wrong, the slave-trade from the holding of slaves. The savors rather too strongly of those jesuitical distinctions which are held in such ill repute. If one had a divine sanction, so had the other. The same sentence that establishes one, establishes both in Holy Writ. If it is proposed, in the course of time, to abolish Slavery, or allow it to die out, this might have been done in the Union, and to have dissolved that Union, with such an object in view, was an act of very doubtful expediency. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to hold slaves as a possession forever, the slave-trade should be reopened at once, otherwise materials will be stored up for an explosion that will put an end to the new Confederacy at no very distant period."

This tender point disposed of, the question of secession, *as against the North*, can be satisfactorily argued. It is well for us to understand the reasons which our neighbors have to give for their conduct, especially when it is extraordinary and inexplicable. There are, according to this literary light, social and moral, as well as political grounds, for the separation of North and South. One of these is "the demoralization of Northern society." We quote again:

"The rapidity with which Northern society has been demoralized is almost incredible. All the domestic relations are affected by it; husband and wife, parent and child, live together there, or rather apart, in a manner which is an outrage in the sight of Heaven, and of the great Eye of humanity. We do truly hold that it is perhaps from utter despair at a state of things of which they seem at once the unavoidable occasion, if not cause, and the victims, that so many of the better sex have singly, or in bands, perpetrated of late years so many extravagancies in that region. They deserve pity rather than condemnation."

Still another social disease from the contact with which the South wishes to escape, is the morbid condition of the Northern brain. This disease is contagious, and therefore the South should instantly secede. If mental activity is catching, we can safely acquit Virginia of the suspicion of having contracted its slightest symptoms. In this regard, we can give her a clean bill of health. That Northerner only spoke the truth, who said "that there were more ideas in the head of THOMAS JEFFERSON alone, than in all Virginia at this moment." But to return to our oracle again:

"It is very evident," says the *Messenger*, "to many of those who are at all conversant with the details of life at the North, that the people of that section are, whether from the effects of climate acting upon the idiosyncrasy of race, or from some other cause, wonderfully predisposed to insanity. Legislators, theologians, judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, in very respectable standing, have exhibited characteristics, and used language and performed actions, indicative of a morbid condition of the functions usually attributed to the brain. Here is a society almost wholly touched with an epidemic mental disorder of such a nature as to seem contagious. The very crimes that are committed in all that part of the Union, when not the acts of acknowledged madmen, have something about them in the details and circumstances of their development which similar crimes of other culprits never exhibit."

But, *in re Virginia* vs. *the North*, there is another count. The South should break from the hated Union, because the North is addicted to a system of general education. This, too, is a device of the enemy—*timeo Danaos!* is the cry of the *Messenger*. Under this head we are treated to the following:

"The system of education at the North, which is being introduced among us, has been much criticized, and with justice. It contains much that is bad. Indeed, contemplated in some of its aspects and relations, particularly with reference to its effects, we do not think we go further than truth warrants, when we say that it could be a curse in any country."

"When, in the course of human events," says THOMAS JEFFERSON, "it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." We insist that JEFFERSON'S successors have not "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," Dahomey always excepted. The plain statement of their case confutes them. If these are the principles which animate the Southern rebellion, its doom is infallibly insured. We do not imagine that the Secessionists would willfully prejudice their own cause; and yet we would have hesitated to charge these monstrous chimeras of the brain upon any sane person. They may all be surveyed with amazement. When we cross over into the borders of "Homogenia" we confess ourselves to be in a land where whatever we meet is the contrary of all previous human experiences; where white is black and black white; where fiction has become history and history fiction; where right and wrong have changed places; where men swear the Zenith is the Nadir, and the Nadir the Zenith; and reeling in a tipsy revel of the brain confound all things human and divine. Long flourish "Homogenia."

Cavalry Wanted.

Gen. SCOTT is not prone to precipitate great battles. He is a commander of excessive caution, avoiding general engagements to the utmost extent of his power, and seeking by slow and sure approaches to so enmesh his enemy in a gradually contracting web as to leave no loophole of escape but quick retreat; when, being master of the situation, he is able, in a few brilliant moves, to force inevitable check.

Should the rebel host, however, harassed into madness or demoralization by this irritating strategy, compel its leaders to assume the offensive, and so bring about the sanguinary test of one or more pitched battles, there will be found an element of weakness in the Northern army to which adequate attention has not yet been drawn. Foot to foot, in give-and-take encounter, few would hesitate to say that the North, with its superior weight and strength and stamina, must last longer than the South, and conquer in the end. But, should a fight between the two be prolonged up to that point where both are well-nigh spent; should victory hesitate along the lines in dubious balance; the South has one reliance in reserve of which the North is almost destitute. It has that grim resort of wavering hosts—a well-trained cavalry—to launch upon its foe. Or suppose our victorious infantry, hotly pursuing advantages that they had gained, should suddenly see the broken front of their opponents open in tempting gaps before them; ere they could rush in to seize the seemingly favorable chance they would find their own ranks plowed through and through with grape and canister from horse artillery, scarcely recovering from the recoil of which, a reserve of cavalry would be upon them. Unused to horses, completely bewildered by the novelty of the assault—what could they do? Without friendly cavalry to sustain them, and fend off the shock, they must almost certainly be be beaten; for victory is a mere question of superiority or variety of resource; and the side which might in this respect surpass the other could scarcely fail to win.

Then, in conducting reconnoissances, in the establishment of outlying pickets, in the conduct of foraging excursions, or of brilliant dashes on a scattered foe, the army having the best appointed cavalry could make a hundred telling points where its opponents would have to remain ingloriously inert. Cavalry makes the General who has it at his disposal what would be called, in pugilistic phrase, a "two handed fighter." Mr. THOMAS SAYERS, *fisticus princeps* of his native land, won numerous contests against heavy odds of size and strength, by judicious use of his famous "dexter mauly." The hard work of his engagements was achieved with laborious punishment from his left; but to the quick, sharp dash of his terrible "auctioneer," at critical and well-timed junctures, does he owe nearly all the laurels that adorn his battered, adamantine brow. Cavalry is the right hand of active, open warfare. Without cavalry the great army of the Union, now upon the march to crush rebellion, is crippled and imperfect. So long as it merely has to hold fortresses or occupy towns, it will be satisfactorily efficient; but, once drawn into decisive combat on the field, cavalry is indispensable and must be had.

In this regard the South can boast of its superior "chivalry," as that word was originally intended to be used. Southern men are at home in the saddle. With the exception of the lowest dirt-eater amongst them, there is scarce a white man in that section who has not, from his boyhood up, rejoiced in the accomplishment of horsemanship, until he feels a very centaur. At the North not one young man in a hundred could keep his seat on a troop horse for thirty seconds. Northern men and boys can *drive* anything, from a yoke of oxen to a team of *Flora Temples*; but riding is an art little cultivated. The worst of it is, too, riding cannot be learned in a week. You may manufacture a very fair Central Park article in a reasonable time; but the men to manage fiery animals behind a roaring battery, incumbered as they have to be with sword and carbine and long regulation spurs, require at least a year or eighteen months of steady drill to get them past the point of being a positive obstruction. The Southern cavalier, who has bestridden barebacked steeds in infancy, has used himself through life to equitation, and thus acquired an easy nerve and confidence that always makes him perfect master of his horse, has comparatively little to learn to fit him for a bold dragoon or daring ranger.

To neutralize his power in the campaign just opened, it is absolutely necessary that the North send into the field ten or a dozen regiments of competent, well mounted horsemen. That number it is possible to quickly raise, if due effort be made in the right direction. Leaving the far West to pour forth its teeming troops of prairie rangers, rough and hardy men, able and willing to offset all the Texan centaurs that ever history made famous or romance invincible—let the populous cities of New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago at once proceed to organize picked regiments of heavy dragoons. An available nucleus for the purpose may be obtained amongst the citizens of foreign birth, there settled, who have seen service, or, at any rate, had plenty of practice in the military schools of Europe. The Irishman, more especially, seems to take to the broad-sword and saddle of the heavy horseman with an instinct and alacrity scarcely found in the native of any other civilized country. From the Celtic element of New-York alone more than one regiment, which should repeat the glorious achievements of the gallant Enniskillens, could be mustered; and to this nucleus hundreds of country youth, whose early reminiscences of colt-breaking upon the farm would enable them to soon acquire a good seat and steady nerve, might be relied upon to rally as recruits. There is an attraction about cavalry service almost irresistible, when the men are handsomely uniformed and well mounted, and, wherever the two branches of the service are recruited on equal terms, there are sure to be found three candidates for the trooper's spurs to one for the bayonet of the foot soldier.

Let this matter be looked to directly. A commencement should be made without one day's loss of time. We do not want Light Brigades to "go down to the jaws of death," in compliance with a mistaken sense of military honor; we have no desire for gorgeous troops of Life-Guards and Cuirassiers; but we must have serviceable bodies of horsemen, who shall clutch laurels for us from the very talons of defeat—winning us Marengos, as MURAT did for BONAPARTE; who shall meet the horsemen of the South in equal shock, and save our infantry from annihilation, as did the Scot's Greys for WELLINGTON at Waterloo.

Confederate Finances.

Money is among the absolute necessities for sustaining a war, and money in the South, is becoming a scarce article. As gold disappeared, the banks suspended payment, and their suspension was legalized by the Legislatures of the several States. For a while their bills circulated at no very material discount. But a currency based upon moonshine, came to be appreciated, and they fell to a low figure in the public estimation. They went down from ten to twenty-five per cent. discount, and have at last failed to produce gold even at that. Shinplasters issued by City and Town Corporations, for a while supplied the place of irredeemable bank paper and the smaller denominations of coin; but even these are fast falling into disrepute. A dime is now, in most of the Southern States, worth from twenty to thirty-five cents in these paper pellets, and dimes are hard to be come at. As the currency of the South runs down in value, the prices of all the various articles of food and clothing run up, and the growing scarcity of these absolute necessaries is constantly augmenting their cost.

The financial difficulties of the present find no prospect of alleviation in the future. Taxation of the people will afford small relief, for the people have neither the ability nor the disposition to bear any considerable increase of taxation. Borrowing is out of the question for repudiation in the past, and the indebtedness already incurred, together with the known bankruptcy and absence of securities on the part of the Southern States, have utterly destroyed their credit. Forced loans, that last resort of necessity and despotism, may do something, but even this can afford only temporary relief, while it will scatter exasperation and disaffection among its victims.

Thus, the armies of the South will be unpaid. Her civil officers may take care of themselves, but her soldiery will be poorly fed, and more poorly clothed. Her commissariat will grow leaner as her finances become exhausted; there may be no gre at lack of food throughout the South, but the lack of money to pay for it will be equivalent to a scarcity. Food and clothing for the soldiery must be had, and these can only be procured through the agency of cash. The prospect now is that weakness in respect to the sinews of war will be stronger in the battle against secession than an army with banners.

THE ABOLITION OF PRIVATEERING.—UNREASONABLE IMPATIENCE.—There appears to be some disappointment because the latest European steamer brings no news as to the reception of Mr. SEWARD'S notification relative to privateering. Nothing could be more unreasonable. "It is a far cry to Loch Aive." The dispatch of the Secretary has to travel as well to Constantinople and St. Petersburgh, as to London and Paris; and as it may be doubted whether it has yet reached its remotest destination, it is quite certain no time has been left for a response.

The expectation of such promptitude, is founded on an imperfect knowledge of the subject. It is by no means certain that our adhesion to the propositions of the Parisian Congress, will be accepted, as a matter of course, or without the interposition of various diplomatic formalities, or that it will be accepted at all. Governed exclusively by very proper considerations of self-interest, which defective sympathy with American institutions will only strengthen, the Great Powers may choose to regard our tardy compliance, at a time when the question had come up in a practical shape, and privateering already existed, with distrust and dislike; and may go so far as to decline to admit our right in the circumstances to use the European declaration as a weapon in repelling the warfare of the rebellious South. Or if this extreme course be not finally adopted, the peculiar aspects of the business will be regarded as requiring ample discussion, and perhaps the reassembling of the Conference to deliberate upon it; and in that case the war may be ended before the decision has been reached. In any event, therefore, we are not not likely to have any conclusive information about it for weeks, and possibly for months to come. Our anxiety or curiosity, whichever it is, must, in the interval, be bitted and curbed with patience.

FIGHTING ON THE POTOMAC.—The leaders of the National army are evidently indisposed to leave foes in the rear or to tolerate them anywhere in the line of operations directed against Richmond. We accordingly hear of large masses of troops gathering around Harper's Ferry; and we also have tidings this morning of an attack, which our advices describe as thus far successful, upon the batteries erected by the rebels at Aquia Creek. This latter position is one of much importance. If properly armed and held by the enemy, it could cut off the navigation of the Potomac; while as the terminus of the Southern road it could be powerfully reinforced, and made a point from which the left wing of our army, on its march southward, might be assailed with destructive effect. It would never do to leave this hornet's nest uncared for; and should the present assailing force prove inadequate, it will be augmented until the works are wholly destroyed, and the railroad is seized by our troops. The indications, however, is that the rebels have already been dislodged.

COL. RICHARD DELAFIELD.—In a notice of Gen. MCCLELLAN in the TIMES of yesterday, a very serious error, though one merely of inadvertence, made us to say that Col. DELAFIELD had gone over to the rebels. No statement could be more flagrantly unjust. A veteran, whose skill and application to military service have made him an invaluable servant of the Government, Col. DELAFIELD has exhausted his health in the zeal of his labor; and yet, at the breaking out of hostilities, he hastened to offer his services for any position where he could be most useful. In view of his extremely impaired health, and his consummate knowledge of military detail, the War Department placed him at Albany, as an assistant to Gov. MORGAN, who, in requesting a correction of this unfortunate misstatement, adds:

"Col. DELAFIELD reported to me for duty by order of Chief Engineer Gen. TOTTEN, soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and this State and country will be largely benefitted by his valuable aid. There is not a more Union-loving and supporting citizen living."

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. News anticipated *via* Halifax. The foreign mails go forward by the morning train due in New-York at o'clock P. M.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Relations of England and the United States—The Sneers of the English Press—The Ultimate Effect of English Perfidy—Our New Military Commanders, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

It has been well said that confidence is a plant of slow growth, and for that reason it will not bear transplanting after having been uprooted by treachery. It required three-quarters of a century for Americans to forget their grudges and grounds of complaint against England; but at length a cordial understanding, and a sympathy as wide and pervading as the interests of civilization, seemed to animate the two countries. Not merely the Governments, but the people had formed treaties of amity and commerce, which, to all appearance, seemed indissoluble, because they were cemented by a common language, a common religion, a common system of laws, a common love of civil liberty, and a community of interests as close as those which bind together the several parts of the same country. If there was an exception to this general concord it arose out of the existence of Slavery in a portion of our country; and if there was chafing and irritation in the intercourse of the two countries, it sprang from the seemingly irrepressible hatred of the English mind to the peculiar institution of the South. There were, in consequence of these antipathies, occasional interchanges of hard words between the two countries, in which England was denounced for its Abolition fanaticism, and America for its inhumanity to the slaves, for the barbarism and ferocity of Southern society, and for the total disregard of the rights of white men where the demands of Slavery were involved. Northern men felt the force of these animadversions of the English Press, and apologized for, or defended Southern institutions in the best way they could. But, as between the Free States and the English nation the identity of interests and the *entente cordiale* seemed to be perfect.

But the slaveholding oligarchy, after having ruled the country immemorially, are defeated in a regular election. An honest citizen, of full age, and with every legal qualification, is elected President by a constitutional majority of the American people, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery into new Territories, but who are pledged to protect it where it exists. This is too much for the pride, ambition and arrogance of the oligarchy to bear, and they openly revolt, raise the standard of rebellion, make war upon the United States, seize forts and arsenals, expel the Federal forces, and issue letters of marque and reprisal. The whole country is astounded and incredulous, and for a while the Government seems to be paralyzed. But at length the people rally, and the Government takes courage. They go to work vigorously in the effort to crush treason and rebellion, and are cheered with the thought that the great nations of Europe would give no aid or countenance whatever to the men who rebel because they have been frustrated in their plans of Slavery propagandism.

Such was the reasonable expectation of the American people, as it regarded the probable course of England, and their disgust and indignation are as unbounded as their disappointment, at finding that their nearest friend and ally indulges in ill-concealed gratification at the supposed disruption of the American Republic. The sneers and affected sympathy of the English Press strike the American heart as the cold, ungrateful reproaches of a friend, in the hour of trial and misfortune. Generations will pass away before these manifestations of heartlessness can be forgiven or forgotten, and England will yet rue the day in which a mercenary and short-sighted commercial and manufacturing policy caused her to desert her best and most sympathizing friend, *and most profitable customer.*

Nothing is more probable than that England may become involved in war with some one of the great European powers at no remote day—possibly in a year, or it may be within ten years. All her energies may be taxed to their utmost tension to maintain her independence, and hold fast her foreign possessions. In such a contest the sympathies of the United States would be invaluable. Prior to the recent evidence of heartlessness and bad faith on her part, there was a strong and cordial feeling in this country in favor of England; a respect and reverence for her as the cradle of civil liberty and representative Government; and it is not too much to say that the American people would never have stood by quietly to witness the overthrow of English liberty. But these strong ties of paternal affection, and sympathy based on a community of interests have been rudely sundered, perhaps never to be reunited, unless it shall be ascertained that the English Government and the English Press have grossly misrepresented the people. When that country shall be assailed by foreign war, or by domestic disaffection, it will turn in vain to its Western kindred for succor. It may be set down as a settled thing that the North American Provinces are at liberty to revolt at any time henceforward, and they will receive the cordial sympathy of the American people, and the covert "aid and comfort" of the Federal Government. The independence of those Provinces, and their admission into the Union as States, is therefore only a question of time.

Another consequence of the perfidy of England will be to rivet the attachment of our Irish fellow-citizens to the Federal Government, while the English sympathy for the slaveholding rebellion will be sufficient to wean our Celtic friends from an incongruous attachment which spring from the accident of political association.

The national exigency which has called forth a large military force from the ranks of the people, illustrates the advantages of the West Point Academy. Common sense will dictate that men educated in the art of war are far more valuable and reliable as the commanders of armies than those who take up the sword without previous training, on an emergency, from an impulse of patriotism or from love of the pomp and pageantry of war. Luckily there are hundreds of gentlemen in the country, who were educated at West Point, or at other military institutions in this country, or in Europe, who are ready to serve the country in the field. As a general rule, they should be placed in command, in preference to mere civilians; and it is to be lamented that the provision for military education is not five times more extensive than we find it at the outbreak of war. A fixed and firm rule should be adopted in connection with such a system of instruction, that none should be commissioned, either in the Federal or State troops, except such as could pass a rigid examination upon the art of war. A system of military education, upon such a scale, would supercede, to a great extent, the necessity of a standing army in times of peace; and there could be no such thing as a National surprise, growing out of an emergency like the present.

There are extraordinary cases in which civilians have displayed high qualifications for commanding armies, but even in such instances, it will be found that they had given life-long attention to warlike pursuits, and been occasionally brought into active service. This was the case of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, and nearly every man in our history not regularly educated for the army, who has shown marked capacity for command.

As a general rule, the popular politicians who have owed their appointments as Major and Brigadier Generals to political influence, have become the merest drones, and their military careers can only be traced by a critical scrutiny of the Blue Book.

Of JAMES K. POLK's political favorites who received high military commands, not one showed capacity, or came out of the contest with the laurels of a hero. There was GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Tennessee, for instance, who was made a Major General, and the fact would long since have been forgotten if he had not quarreled with Gen. SCOTT, and dug his intrenchment on the wrong side, by which he has acquired the *soubriquet* of the Ditcher. There was FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, whose achievement was to *faint* before he got into battle; and there was CALEB CUSHING, who sprained his ankle. There were also, BUTLER, of Kentucky, and PATTERSON and CADWALLADER, of Pennsylvania, who escaped such mishaps, and were thereby spoiled of their destiny. It may be hoped that the experience acquired by the two latter in the Mexican war, may be turned to good account in the present.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LAW.

The Powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The following opinion is from the author of *Gardner's Institutes*, and is published, by request, for the information of the public and in defence of the President and his patriotic Cabinet:

The powers of the President, *as Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the United States*, are very extensive in time of war with foreign enemies or in rebellion with traitors in arms or civil war.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the civil Government organized over conquered Mexico by the President, and administered by our naval and military officers, was legal and effectual, as well as the establishment of a tariff in the conquered ports. (9 Howard's U. S. R., 601.) (16, How. 164.) (Gardner's Institutes, 601, 608, 208, 191, 78.)

These authorities and the common judgment of all patriotic men show the correctness of the following principles of public law:

I. That an American army in a hostile foreign country or rebel State, which resorts to violence, to attacks on the National Army, to destruction of bridges, railroads and telegraphs, to cripple the power of the Federal Government and of its armed defenders and supporters, is vested, with full military jurisdiction, so far as the President shall order, as Commander-in-Chief, to displace the civil and enforce a military Government. Self-defence, a universal right, shows the propriety of this rule. (Gardener's Institutes, p. 27, 536, 595, 679, 683.)

II. That such power extends to all civil and criminal offences, to the extent of such order, including those that are capital. The President will, of course, use the power with caution and a sound discretion.—(Gardner's Inst., p. 208, 193, 195, 601, 608.)

III. That if martial law is so ordered to be proclaimed in a rebellious State or city, either in arms or ready to take arms, to attack the Federal forts, forces or Capital, or that furnishes soldiers or munitions to the rebels, the military officer in command may establish a civil military government and enforce it by arrests and trial by Court martial, and even condemn traitors to death if the sentence is approved by the President.

Of necessity no *habeas corpus* will be regarded where arrests are so made by the President's order. This writ, in its legal application, must not be allowed to become an ally of rebels and traitors, a destroyer of freedom, instead of its defender.

IV. By virtue of this high martial power, in time of war and rebellion, the President and officers acting under him may destroy property, public or private, to keep it from the use of a rebel or enemy, or he may close all the rebel ports, and prevent all coasting and foreign trade; and may stop all commerce with rebel States, to destroy the resources of the rebels, and compel obedience to the National Government. (*Ib* and p. 538.)

V. By the same martial power, the President may march the United States forces into and through any State, and form camps therein, to attack the rebels and put down their forcible resistance to the Federal authority; or he may station them in any State and erect forts there, for that or any other national object, and a forcible opposition to such Government acts by any citizen of any State is treason. (Gardiner's Institutes, pp. 323, 332.)

VI. The opening and shutting of the rebel ports is a domestic matter, with which foreign nations have no right to interfere in any manner; and every vessel that trades or attempts to trade with the closed ports, in defiance of the military order of President LINCOLN may be seized and confiscated. (Gardner's Inst., 538 5 18, 19, 94

VII. That, as the traitorous conspiracy of DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, FLOYD and Co. is not a nation, and never will be, *the rebellion is wholly a domestic affair*, and any act of any foreign Power recognizing it in any manner, either by granting validity to DAVIS' piratical letters-of-marque, or by insisting that the ordinary public law of nations shall be deemed applicable to our domestic military blockade of rebels, every such Power must be held an enemy to our Republic, and treated accordingly. (Ib., pp. 2, 220, 225, 382, 304, 148, 152, 509, 512, 627, 633, 658, 522, 524, 528.)

VIII. This high military power will authorize the President, by his army and navy, to seize all slaves belonging to rebels and traitors (as they have been, and are used to erect rebel fortifications and perform military duties in attacking our forts and armies) as contraband of war; and we may properly employ the rebel slaves in similar military duties in defence of the Federal forts, forces and Federal authority. Our able Gen. BUTLER has aptly applied this principle to a recent case. The principle is capable of extensive and useful application.

IX. The President's civil powers in peace, though great, are small, indeed, when compared with the high constitutional military and naval authority in time of war and rebellion, when the universal maxim, *populi suprema lex*, gives the rule of executive law and action.

X. Where the President has a military discretion to decide an act, no Court or Judge can review his judgment or control his constitutional action.

DANIEL GARDNER.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Commissariat—Experiences of the Crimean War.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your article on the Commissariat of the Army, in the TIMES of this morning, and I agree with you that the subject is one to which it is hardly possible to attach too great importance. I am glad that you have brought the subject prominently before the community, and before the Government. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the army will depend in a great measure upon the fidelity with which the Government shall provide for its physical wants and comforts. My especial object in sending you this communication is to correct an error into which you have fallen, with regard to the comparative sanitary condition of the English and French armies in the Crimea. You represent the French troops as having been supplied with food of the best quality, and cooked in such a manner as to excite the appetite of the soldiers. On the other hand, you state that the food of the British soldiers "was badly cooked, their provisions were in bad condition, and they were badly fed throughout." It is true that at the commencement of the Crimean War, the sanitary arrangements of the British Army were inferior to those of the French. But, at a later period, the tables were completely turned, and while the French troops were suffering from typhus, scurvy, cholera and other diseases, which committed the most fearful ravages, the British troops enjoyed comparative immunity from these destructive maladies. I have before me a volume giving a medico chirurgical report of the Crimean campaign, written by M. SCRIVE, the Chief Medical Inspector of the French Army. I give some extracts from his work, literally translated:

"It is perfectly evident that the English soldiers enjoy a much better sanitary condition than that which is observed in the French army." * * *

"It is due to the rest which they have taken after the capture of the city, that the English have been able to place themselves in so good a condition as to reduce the number of their sick, and the severity of their diseases. They have constructed numerous barracks, where their soldiers are perfectly lodged. They have, by improving their railroad, and by constructing a wide road parallel with it, brought abundance into their camp, constantly and rapidly. To attain this end, they have not employed their soldiers, who, to continue the war, had need to be well taken care of: they have imported from England all kinds of workmen; they have also obtained workmen from Greece and Turkey, so that it may be said that at this moment there exists, by the side of the English army, a second army of laborers, charged with general labors, with the maintenance of roads, and the supply of provisions." * * * * *

"The hospital service of the English profits by the favorable influence of an absolute direction by the medical corps." * * * * * *

"We are very poor in our hospital arrangements, compared with the luxury and comfort of the establishments of our neighbors and allies." * * *

M. SCRIVE, in various parts of his report, speaks of the great defects in the diet of the French troops, especially of the want of fresh and preserved vegetables, as a fruitful source of disease in the army.

It appears very evident, from M. SCRIVE's report, that the sanitary state of the French army was in a most deplorable condition during the last six months of their encampment in the Crimea, and that there was a great mortality among all classes of the army, and especially among the members of the medical corps.

Before closing this letter, I wish to direct your attention and that of your readers to the remarks of M. SCRIVE on the employment of laborers, as distinct from the soldiers, in the English Army. The excessive labors of the English soldiers during the earlier period of the campaign, and of the French soldiers throughout, seem to have contributed largely to the exhaustion of physical strength, and to have predisposed to attacks of fatal sickness. If a large number of laborers had been employed from the beginning in both armies, to diminish the excessive labors of the soldiers, there is reason to believe that the troops would have enjoyed more vigorous health, and would have been much more efficient in the field. We may learn from this subject an important lesson in carrying on the war in which we are engaged. It is probable that multitudes of slaves, belonging to men who are now bearing arms against our Government, will be seized as property contraband of war. May they not be profitably employed in the construction of military roads, throwing up earthworks, and other laborious offices, by which the health of our soldiery may be promoted, and their military efficiency increased? Yours respectfully,

A. C. P.

A Word for England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had ample opportunities for nearly two years, while in England, of knowing the views of many of the leading men in Great Britain, philanthropists and others, concerning American affairs, I beg permission, through your columns, to ask that a discrimination be made between the people of England and the London *Times*. I am sure that if you will allow a few weeks to the ENGLISH PUBLIC to get at the facts concerning this contest they will generally applaud the vigorous policy of our Government. I remember well the successive states of surprise and disappointment that followed each other in the British mind at the receipt of the news of the inaction and treachery that marked BUCHANAN and his Cabinet. It took some time to familiarize the English public to the apparent certainty that there would be two Confederacies or Republics formed out of the United States, and will take a little time to bring them back to a full understanding of the present status; but when that is done, a universal, hearty cheer will burst forth from the BRITISH PEOPLE at the splendid patriotism and valor of their American cousins, whose echoes will be heard in Parliament itself. The British heart and sympathies are with the Free States, not with the Slave States. At this time they are making vigorous efforts to procure cotton from Africa, India, &c., and when they perceive, as ere long they will, that the present rebellion is simply to perpetuate *Negro Slavery* and the COTTON MONOPOLY, they will cheerfully consent to the blockade. Permit me to say this in behalf of Englishmen whose sympathies I know to be with this Government. If for a while the journals have failed to express the popular feeling, it must be imputed to the terrible exigency which commercial men there have feared as to the cotton supply. Even as the Free States were not truly represented by BUCHANAN and his Cabinet or the disunion Presses, so THE ENGLISH PEOPLE are not accurately represented by the commercial Press at this moment. In a few weeks they will see clearly, and will rightly interpret to us the public mind of Great Britain. There is not a particle of sympathy for the South in England. I am, yours truly,

THEODORE BOURNE, No. 27 Bible House.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—DISPOSITION OF THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.—A report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the concurrence of the Board with the Board of Aldermen, in the purchase of all the interest of the State in the West Washington Market and other property, by paying the State the sum of $300 000, and which was made the special order of the meeting, was adopted without further debate, the vote standing Yeas 17, Nays 3. The Board then adjourned till 5 o'clock Monday evening.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—On Thursday, at this Department, bids were opened for regulating streets, which resulted in the award of two contracts; one to JOHN McGRAW for filling sunken lots and constructing drains on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, at a cost of $591; and the other to WILLIAM BAIRD for setting stones and flagging four feet wide in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth avenue to East River, where not already done, at a cost of $2 240 20.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Excise Commissioners yesterday, they determined to heed the suggestion recently given by the Governor, to prosecute with vigor all the suits now pending, as the expenses of the war render it absolutely necessary to enforce the revenue laws. Numerous persons have been arrested within a few days, and the number would be greater if the County Jail was large enough to accommodate them. Additional clerks have been engaged to make out new suits.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—MICHAEL CLARK, keeper of a drinking-place at No. 218 East Twenty-third-street, while very drunk on Sunday evening, fell down stairs and received fatal injuries. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. Deceased was an Irishman, 35 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A LUMBER YARD.—On Thursday evening, a colored lad named JAMES PAGRAM, aged 8 years, was instantly killed at HILLS & WOODS' lumber yard, Harlem, by the falling of a pile of boards. The body was removed to the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, where yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Deceased resided in Williamsburgh, and was at Harlem visiting his relations.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.—Last evening damage by fire, to the extent of $300, was done in the premises of C. E. BRAUN, manufacturer of backgammon boards, No. 60 Nassau street. How the fire was caused is not known.

Murder in Prince-street.

FATAL RESULT OF A POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

A sad occurrence happened about 5 o'clock last evening at IMMEN's lager bier saloon, No. 199 Prince-street. JOHN SWAIN, a baker, occupying the upper part of the building, met one of his neighbors, a painter, named SAMUEL MERRITT, and engaged in conversation upon topics referring to the rebellion, advancing the opinion that any State had a right to secede. MERRITT took opposite ground, and the disputants finally tinctured their arguments with personalities. Unable longer to restrain his indignation at the unpatriotic sentiments of his opponent, MERRITT in some way obtained a large pistol or carbine and shot his antagonist, who instantly fell dead, the charge of slugs having entered his left breast and lodged in his heart. MERRITT hastily disappeared after the commission of the deed, but in an hour or two he called at the Station-house and surrendered himself into the custody of Sergeant WADE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, by whom he was detained.

The body of SWAIN was removed to his rooms, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day. He was married, and a well-known citizen of the Ward, bearing a good character, but noted for his argumentative propensities, being careless which side of the question he defended. MERRITT has also many acquaintances, and was prominently connected with various Native American organizations. His character was considered irreproachable. The unhappy occurrence occasioned much sorrow to the friends of both persons.

New-Jersey.

RAN AWAY TO BECOME VIVIANDIERES.—A Mr. QUIRK, residing in Morgan street, Jersey City, left yesterday, for Washington, to hunt up a young, truant daughter Catharine, who, it is said, ran away in company with a girl named REBECCA ELLESTEIN, residing in the same street, for the purpose of serving the soldiers as *vivandières* in the war. It has been ascertained that these girls, who worked in New York, joined the Garibaldi Regiment, and accompanied them to Washington during the fore part of the week.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—A respectable appearing man, named JAMES GALE, was taken before Recorder MARTIN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and held to bail for exposing his person in the presence of children at Van Vorst square, and an assault upon officer BOYLE, who took him in charge.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A boy, named JAMES MILLER, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Howard Banking Company of Boston. He was committed to the cells for examination.

BURGLARY.—The shoe store of ABRAHAM VAN RIPER, in Grove street, near Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was broken open on Thursday night, and about $100 worth of boots and shoes were carried away.

UNIFORMS FOR THE POLICE.—The police force of Jersey City have been notified by Mayor VAN VORST that they must provide themselves with a uniform similar to that worn by the New-York Police.

ROBBED HIS FATHER.—A lad named JOHN FARREL was arrested yesterday in Jersey City, charged with picking his father's pocket of a small amount of money. He was committed to the cells.

Amusements.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.—This admirable artist leaves us to-day in the California steamer. He contemplates making a tour of the auriferous regions, and possibly of pushing across the Pacific to Australia, where actors are always in demand, and never fail to reap a rich harvest. We can ill afford to part with Mr. JEFFERSON. His style is so genial and elegant, so quiet and nervous, so excessively funny, yet free from exaggeration, that we can scarcely hope to find his equal until he returns to us—comes back richer and riper with travel, and, as we trust, stronger in health. There are some low comedians who think that they never can be low enough—who vulgarize the profession for the sake of raising a nasty laugh. Mr. JEFFERSON is not one of these. Good taste is never offended in his performances, but always satisfied. Our friends in California have a rare treat in store.

GEORGE CHRISTY.—There will be another grand morning performance at Irving Hall to-day, for the benefit of the young folk. It is the last.

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED FOR INJURIES TO A LADY ON A STEAMBOAT.—During a passage of the steamer *Acorn* from Provincetown to Boston, in the latter part of last August, Mrs. JOSEPH W. PHILLIPS, a passenger, while passing from her stateroom, where she had been suffering from a violent headache, to the stern of the steamer, fell through a skylight on the promenade deck, dislocating her shoulder, fracturing two of her ribs, and severely injuring her hand, which has ever since been useless. The skylight at the time was partially covered by a canvas and otherwise obscured. The case was left to Messrs GEORGE C. WILDE, CHARLES E. COOK and CHARLES S. KENDALL, referees, and many witnesses and eminent surgeons were examined, including Drs WARREN, LEWIS, NEWHALL, of Lynn, TOWNSEND, JONES and AINSWORTH. The defendants claimed that Mrs. PHILLIPS was subject to fainting fits, and that she did not use ordinary caution. The referees, after a long hearing, awarded $2,606 damages, viz: $2,080 to the wife, and $220 to the husband for the loss of her services, and the award has been confirmed by the Superior Court. E. H. DERBY, for the claimants; PELEG W. CHANDLER and R. BISHOP, for defendants.—*Boston Atlas, May 29.*

SEVERE ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 31—9.30 P. M.

Senator DOUGLAS is still gradually sinking. His physicians entertain no hopes of his recovery.

From Mexico.

JUAREZ LIKELY TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

TAMPICO, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

No news of any interest from the interior. Political affairs in the City of Mexico are very much unsettled, owing to the death of MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, which is deeply lamented by the Federal party, who considered him as the master spirit of the revolution, and the only one possessed of the practical knowledge and unceasing energy to carry out the premises contained in the Federal chart. JUAREZ, now, is likely to obtain the majority of votes for the Presidency, but should this happen, it is generally vaticinated that a revolution will immediately ensue. An attempt to "pronounce" was discovered at the City of Mexico, and was soon smothered. The authorities are informed that ZULOAGA had hidden himself in a reactionary house with the object of carrying on his machinations. Orders were issued to arrest him, and several houses were searched, but without his being found. However, the police were informed that Gens. TREJO and CASANOVA were also in the city, and their investigations being carried farther, those two gentlemen were detected. Gen. TREJO was immediately shot, and CASANOVA thrown into prison, where he is to await his trial.

To-day being election day, we apprehend some trouble. SERNA and GUERRERO are the two candidates for the Governorship of the State. The former is likely to be elected, and in fact has received the greater part of the votes in the Northern districts. In this city GUERRERO appears to have the majority, but the friends of Mr. SERNA, are going to try to defeat him at the polls, when trouble may be expected. Should GUERRERO be elected, his partisans would not acknowledge SERNA's election, in case he should have the majority through the State.

Almost all the officers of this garrison have been licentiated, a circumstance which will make the electoral question rather squally. The order to licentiate them emanated from the City of Mexico.

The conducta which reached this port on the 26th ult., brought $1,240,000, the greater part of which was shipped per British steamer.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.—On Saturday night, May 18, just at the conclusion of a religious service in Wilmington Village, Ill., the people on the way home heard strange noises, as of women screaming, and on hastily repairing in the direction, reached the residence of WM. MACE, an Englishman, where one of the most shocking spectacles presented itself. By the light of the moon, as the neighbors entered the yard, they espied a dead body, and on going further found the bodies of Mr. MACE and his wife, both mangled and bloody to a terrible extent. A pale light was first discovered, which in a few moments revealed the fact that the house had been fired from the inside, and the flames shortly bursting out, the yard door was discovered stained with blood, and the bodies of the three murdered victims presented a revolting spectacle. The young man was of the name of RICHARD McAULEY, about 22 years of age. He was shot in different places, and his skull was cleft to pieces. The old gentleman had also been shot, and then beaten in a most horrible manner; while the old lady's hands, arms, shoulders, face and neck seemed chopped to pieces with an axe. On surveying the premises, a fragment of a gun, some pistol balls and a large club were discovered, that led to the suspicion of some young men in the neighborhood, by the name of JIM WILKINSON and JOHN ALLEN, and on pressing these inquiries, young WILKINSON hastily fled. ALLEN and a younger brother were taken and confined. A preliminary examination resulted in JOHN ALLEN being committed and WILLIAM acquitted.

The North Briton off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Friday, May 31.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool 18th, *via* Londonderry 19th, passed Cape Race at 1 P. M. yesterday, bound to Quebec. Her advices were obtained by the news' yacht, but are anticipated by the *America* at Halifax.

Fire in Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Friday, May 31.

The fine new steam flouring-mill of J. J. COMPARET took fire this morning, and was partially consumed. Loss about $10,000; mostly insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 31—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Market steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 98c. CORN dull and heavy; sales 5,000 bushels at 34c. OATS steady and in fair demand; sales 30,000 bushels at 24c.; market cleaned out; Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Imports: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat. Exports: 3,000 bbls. Flour; 120,000 bushels Wheat; 46,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR unchanged; $5 25 for fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 20,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 05. CORN firm; sales 70 000 Indiana, 39½c. OATS and BARLEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Flour, 38c.; Wheat 8c., and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,400 bush. Wheat; 2,400 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 18 000 bush. Wheat; 3,700 bush. Corn, and 2,100 bush. Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT in limited request, and declined 1c.; sales at 79c., in store, payable in gold. CORN dull and inactive, at 23c.@24c. OATS steady. *Receipts*—800 bbls Flour, 67,000 bush. Wheat, 148,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bush. Wheat, 72 000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

ALBANY, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR dull. No sales of WHEAT. CORN—None here. State OATS 33c. WHISKY, 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 2 101 bbls. Flour. For New-York, 3,918 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. Whisky, 59 bbls. Beef, 210 bbls. Pork.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 31.

Spring wheat FLOUR $5 25@$5 37½. WHEAT active; Red $1 35@$1 38, White $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 56c. LARD 10c. WHISKY dull, and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 31.

FLOUR firmer—fair demand at $4 45 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 12c. More inquiry for PROVISIONS, but not much doing. Exchange steady at ⅜@½; Gold dull at ½.

[Advertisement.]

THE YOUNG ZOUAVE.—Col. ELLSWORTH, the young and gallant Zouave, is gone. A few days before he left New-York, he stepped into KNOX's hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and purchased one of his elegant new Summer styles for, as he playfully said, "dress" occasions. Placing it on his head, and viewing it in the mirror, he quickly remarked: "Perhaps it is the *last* I shall ever purchase!" Unfortunately, his words were prophetic.

[Advertisement.]

Those Performing Bears and Herr DRIESBACH, at BARNUM's Museum, close their engagement to-day, and every one desirous of witnessing their performances must do it to-day, for they must be removed to give place to other novelties.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS.
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened, RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

Humphrey's Homoeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Removal.—IRA PEREGO & SONS have removed their Furnishing store from corner of White-st. to No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st.
Patent Bosom Shirts made to order.

Prices for the Times—Rare Opportunity.—CANTRELL is doing good service to the economically disposed. He is selling elegant gaiters for the ladies, French calfskin, and patent leather boots for gentlemen, and boots and shoes for the young, cheap. His store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Practice economy by dealing at his establishment.

Lovers of Aquatic Sports.—OUR THIRTY-third Grand Annual Boat Exhibition will positively close this week. A large number of the ordered boats are going away on Monday. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest boat and oar bazaar in the world. Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grand Opening of Mme. Demorest's new Branch, No. 27 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Paris Patterns, Prize Medal Skirts, Corsets and artistic Dressmaking.

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged VEINS.—Dr. RIGGS' office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

POWELL—HOEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 29, by Rev. E. Sands, CHARLES H. POWELL to JEANETTE W., youngest daughter of Capt. N. Hoey, all of that city.

LONGSHURST—HARRON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. F. F. Nadal, Mr. JAMES S. LONGSHURST to Miss MARY M., daughter of John Harron, Esq., all of that city.

MCGRATH—HAINES.—At Scarsdale, on Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Rumley, HOWARD W. MCGRATH to EMMA C., daughter of Reuben Haines, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LAPSLEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 30, WILLIAM M. LAPSLEY, late of San Francisco, aged 41 years.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 30, passed to the higher life, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Jonas A. Drake, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family are affectionately invited to attend service at St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., near 8th av., to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to Newtown for interment.

BROWER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, MARIA BROWER, widow of the late Capt. Abraham T. Brower, in the 8?th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

WHITE.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30, suddenly, T. B. WHITE, late of Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Thursday, May 30, CARL FREDERICK SCOTT, of Denmark, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Skillman st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

STIEF.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, HENRY A., son of the late F. H. Stief, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, June 2, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 192½ Bowery.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 31, SARA BARKE, daughter of R. Cornell and Hannah D. White, aged 10 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, June 2, from No. 71 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

BRYANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, May 30, ALLEN BRYANT, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) June 1, from the Second Baptist Church, corner Grand and Leonard sts.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, May 29, ANNA, wife of Matthew Armstrong, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Armstrong Place, on Saturday afternoon, June 1, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at 1½ o'clock.

KETHEL.—On Thursday morning, May 30, of consumption, GEORGE KETHEL, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of W. K. Thomas, No. 55 Jane-st., on Sunday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

COPPENET.—On Friday, May 31, suddenly, SABINA HUGHS, daughter of Edward B. and Mary H. Coppenet, aged 1 year and 7 months.

CONNER.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, May 30, Major JAMES CONNER, in the 6?th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the Masonic Fraternity, Typographical and Tammany Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Westchester, on Sunday, at 4 P. M., without further notice. N. B.—Conveyances will be in waiting on the Westchester side of Harlem Bridge until 2:45 P. M.

TALLMAN.—At Shrewsburytown, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, May 30, after a lingering illness, LT. STEPHEN S. TALLMAN, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Geo. D. Tallman.

Monmouth County papers please copy.

WAYLAND.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Friday, May 24, DANIEL WAYLAND.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 309.—MAY 31, 1861.
47, 26, 29, 56, 53, 43, 64, 30, 38, 41, 28, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—MAY 31, 1861.
53, 66, 18, 70, 26, 72, 53, 38, 11, 1, 15, 75, 71, 45.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of a child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. MRS. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have an old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and help to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to this period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES are curing thousands. It is made on a new principle. Pamphlets gratis. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 36 Bond-st.

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CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

RECOMMENDED BY GEN. SCOTT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
NAPOLEON'S
MAXIMS OF WAR.

A manual for officers, soldiers, and all interested in the art of war. It forms a collection of maxims which directed the military operations of the greatest captain of modern times, which cannot fail to prove of great use to such young officers as really desire a knowledge of the art of war. The maxims are illustrated by instances drawn from the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Frederick and Napoleon.

RECOMMENDATION.

After refreshing my memory by looking over again "The Officer's Manual," or "Maxims of Napoleon," I think I may safely recommend the republication, in America, of the work in English, as likely to be called for by many officers, regular and volunteer. * * * * The study of the book cannot fail to set all young officers on a course of inquiry and reflection greatly to their improvement. WINFIELD SCOTT.

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Within the past two days, or since its first introduction, it has received the unequivocal commendation of scores and hundreds of military officers and others. Arrangements are now making to supply large numbers for the army.

Price only $2 25; call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway, above Grand-st.

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No. 711 Broadway,
Two doors below Washington-place.
LINENS AND FLANNELS
FOR
HAVELOCKS,
RED AND GREY FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A variety of other goods from auction, very low.

EIGHTH COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.—Pursuant to Regimental Orders, this Company will assemble for parade at the Armory, TO-DAY, June 1, at 8½ o'clock A. M., in fatigue (black pants,) to receive and escort the Seventh Regiment.
W. A. DARLING, Captain.
W. W. HERRING, Orderly.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN Corps of the State of New-York, of the war of 1812, will be held at No. 62 Lispenard st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, on particular business. Let every member be present. By order of
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
ABR'M COLEMAN, Secretary.

UNION GRAYS HOME GUARD.—A Business meeting of the regiment will be held at "Hope Chapel," (Upper Room,) on SATURDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

SPRING.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Largest store in the City.

AT THE NEW MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY STORE.
NO. 663 BROADWAY—MOZART HALL.
Indelible Inks, Cooking Extracts, Smelling Salts, Soaps, Pomades, Colognes, Teeth preparations, Brushes, Sponges, &c., at half the usual prices.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade.
W. M. WEAVER.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk at this office.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing, or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, by a Protestant woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing or plain sewing; best of reference from City and country; no objection to the country; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 217 West 29th-st., cottage in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can furnish the best City reference, five years from one place. Call at No. 186 22d st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jelly, soup and game; no objections to a first-class boarding house in the City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as first-class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young German woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Apply at No 355 Spring-st., corner of Washington-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, by a steady, respectable woman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman; first-rate reference given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG woman, who speaks the English, German and French languages, is a good cook, and could take care of a large household, would like to obtain a situation with a genteel American family. For further particulars, apply at A. LORENZ'S, No. 180 7th-st., second floor, for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the best of the washing and ironing; a most excellent baker; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; does up linen in style. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, fully competent, and with good City references, and as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a neat, tidy girl; no objections to go a short distance in the country; both will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A trustworthy young woman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; is a good cook and baker; excellent laundress. Wages very moderate to a steady place. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City references from her last situation. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in Jersey City as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable widow woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 Thompson-st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NICE smart young woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is a plain cook and a neat washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or go as nurse; is willing and obliging; wages only $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION either in the City or country, for a smart, trustworthy girl as good plain cook or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, particularly neat, and well recommended; will be satisfied with moderate wages, and try to please. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good dressmaker and hair-dresser; can do all kinds of fine sewing; make up laces and fine muslins; best City reference. Address, by note, J, No. 51 6th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up embroidery and French fluting. Has the best of City reference from her last employers; no objection to the country. Call for 2 days at No 49 Bank-st, between Bleecker and 4th sts., in the basement.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d av., corner of 36th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit for children and ladies; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 19 Jefferson st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; work for a lady and child; is quick with the needle; can take the charge of a baby from its birth. Wages $6. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; highest reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or nursery; or can take a seamstress' place; would assist in the chamberwork; has good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 101 East 16th st., second door from University-place.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a situation in a respectable family, as wet nurse, her baby is three weeks old; has good City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do the waiting and chamberwork of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS THE English, French and German languages, wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel American family; she is able to take charge of a large household, and can do lady's handwork. Apply, for three days, to A. LORENZ, No. 180 7th-st.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation with a family going to Europe to take the care of children; she can have the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 20 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address R. H. M., No. 20 Irving-place.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above capacity; can give the very best of City reference. Address BUTLER, Box No. 1,419 New-York Post-office, for this week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old, a situation in a counting-house; is a good penman, accurate and quick at figures, with some experience in bookkeeping by double entry. He can refer to former employers, and will engage at a low salary. Address M, M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation in a grocery store, as clerk, and to make himself generally useful; is able and willing to make himself useful in any situation where his services are required. Good references as regards character. Address J. I., No. 261 West 43d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceful disposition; has good City reference. Address M. M. Box No. 200, Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man who has the highest City recommendations as to character, capacity, &c. Call or address O. H., at Trainer's saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has first-class recommendations. Address P. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wishes a situation in City or country; is a very careful and industrious driver; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; can milk, and is a good plain gardener; has seven years' reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address W. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address W., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a very steady, intelligent young man, as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly, and comes well recommended; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce 7 years' recommendation from one place; would assist in the garden or keep a small place in order, if required. Address J. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY from the old country—stout and willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good driver; will go for small wages. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; has good reference, and not afraid of hard work. Address S. O., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an intelligent Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from his last place where he has lived many years. Address T. C., at the drug store corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., or Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS above by an Englishman of great experience, who has lived in some of the best families in England and New-York; is willing to go to the country; has first class reference. Inquire at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th st., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN FROM Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; prefers the country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 149 Grand st.

IN A JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—SITUATION wanted, in a first class retail jewelry establishment, by a young man, who has been in the business on his own account, for the last five years. Best of reference given. Address E. L. W., Box No. 137 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, as chambermaid in a private family, at Yonkers, 15 miles from the City; good reference required. Apply at No. 256 Broadway, in the store, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A MAchine shop—salary $10 per week; 3 porters for stores; 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who can give satisfactory reference, and assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good cook, who will assist in washing and ironing. None need apply without good references. Call at No. 171 West 14th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a good cook, washer and ironer. None but Protestants with good City reference need apply. Call at No. 178 West 24th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework, and go a short distance in the country for the Summer. She must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and must bring a good recommendation. Apply at No. 47 St. Marks-place, in 8th-st., near 2d-av.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISHMAN or a Scotchman, with a small family or single, to do farmwork. Apply, between 1 and 3 P. M., at the feed store, No. 18 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

AGENTS WANTED.—BY O. G. BECKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State, to sell A. Richard & Co.'s combined glue and cement, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $4 to $6 a day. Send stamps for return postage.

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Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 round of cartridges per day.

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The New-York Knife Company, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp.
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CAST STEEL RIFLED CANNON.—FOR sale a six-pounder, cast-steel rifled cannon, with one hundred round of shot, "James' Patent." The cannon in form is according to regulation of the United States service; has the trunnions cast on the gun from the solid; weighs about 700 pounds; is not made from semi steel or carbonized iron, but from a natural steel-iron, converted into cast-steel, and worked down from a solid cast-steel ingot weighing 1,472 pounds; was made for a foreign Government beautifully finished and polished, and is, without doubt, the finest cast-steel cannon in the world. For price and particulars, address CANNON, Box No. 166 Times Office.

MILITARY CAMP UTENSILS.—WE SELL all things required for camp or field cooking and table service, put up singly for privates or for whole Companies, or fitted to chests and hampers for Officers' mess of required numbers, from one to twelve persons. The articles consisting of iron kettles and mess pans, tripods, canteens, camp stools, cots, iron spoons, cups, plates, knives, forks, water filters, &c. &c. are supplied at Wholesale Prices. Regiments entirely equipped at short notice. WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

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BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR FAMilies and single gentlemen, or suites of rooms on first and second floor, fully furnished for housekeeping, can be had at No. 26 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in a new house in Madison-av., occupied by a private family; private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 155 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with the best of board and several very pleasant rooms, in the nice houses, No. 399 and 401 4th st., near 4th av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 23 East 26th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL rooms, can be had in one of the finest locations in the City by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD CAN BE had in a private family residing on Myrtle-av., between Throop and Yates avs., one of the most delightful locations in the city, about 30 minutes' ride from the Fulton Ferry, via Myrtle-av. cars. The location is exceedingly pleasant for a Summer residence and commands a view of the whole city. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS MAY BE had on the second and third floors, in a delightful location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at Elliott-place, seven doors south of Fulton-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen or families can find a pleasant home at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Board full or partial. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boardinghouse-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board—a family or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, at the very desirable location, No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$1 25.—TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family; also, a large front room, with closet, gas and grate, suitable for two or three gentlemen; will be let on terms to suit the times. Apply No. 188 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for the Summer for himself and wife, in the country, not far from the City and near the Hudson River Railroad, for $10 per week. Address S., Box No. 1 957 New-York Post-office.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 83 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—TWO YOUNG MEN, OF UNEXceptional moral character, can obtain board and a desirable room in a private family residing at Hoboken. The house commands a very desirable view of the bay, &c. Apply to Dr BLAKENEY, No. 53 6th av.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman wishes a good-sized room, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, with a family residing in the vicinity of Lafayette and Carleton avs. Address Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let, with board, to a family. Also, hall rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No 124 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board; also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first class brown-stone front house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. References exchanged.

72 SECOND AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCAtion, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in good style and within view of Union square, would let a few rooms, with or without board. Reference required. Address Box 1,214 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five, part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedules having been presented to and order made by Hon. George B. Dusinberre, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 29th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published March 30, 1861. JOHN T. GARDNER,
Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh30-law10wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6m8* Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.
A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.
Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.
By order of the Board.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Tontine Building will be held thereat on MONDAY, the 3d inst., in Room No. 1, on the first floor, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

LECTURES.

AT A MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN, ARTHUR S WOLFF, M. D., etc., late staff Surgeon in the Portuguese Army, and now attached to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was requested to deliver a public lecture on the *Duties of the Army Surgeon*. This lecture will be delivered on Monday, June 3, at 8 P. M., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (23d-st. and 4th-av.) The Union Defence Committee, all officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteer corps, practitioners and students of medicine are invited to attend. The Ambulance of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be on exhibition in Union square at 12 M., on Monday.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., Chairman.
AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D., Secretary.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., } Committee.
J. C. STONE, M. D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms, $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Chambers-st. by rail. A private family desire two gentlemen for the Summer and early Autumn months, to take breakfast and tea, and dinner Sundays. Pleasant rooms, in a spacious house, pleasantly situated. Terms $7 a week, and entertainment given that will be worth the money. Address E. S. R., Box No. 1,702 Post-office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 59 2d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF EIGHT or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; location healthy and pleasant; good stabling for horses, if desired. For particulars inquire of J. TOMPKINS, No. 144 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM FOUR TO SIX PERsons can be accommodated with good farmer's board, and have the comforts of a home on moderate terms, 45 miles from the City, one mile from dépôt, by inquiring for one week of Mrs. WILKINGSON, No. 148 East 33d st., or address J. LOCKWOOD, Whitlockville, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Greenfield Hill, Conn., will take a few boarders for the Summer, at moderate rates, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a farm house; fine gardens, plenty of fruit. Apply to JAS. D. SAYRE & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons can be accommodated with good country board in the village of Newtown, Conn., on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. Two daily communications with the City. Location healthy and pleasant. For further particulars apply to or address
WM. J. DICK, Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY with a fine residence, near dépôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 15 William st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMilies can be accommodated with good board in a private family, residing on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York. For particulars address V. S., Sloatsburg, Rockland County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW AND PLEASantly located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the dépôt for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, beautifully located on the north side of Long Island, 50 miles from New-York, accessible by steamboat and railroad; well shaded, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Address A. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS COULD be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Bedford Station forty miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber yard, or at Bedford Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR PERsons may obtain board at a pleasant farm house; the place is very healthy; 28 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Address A. D., Box No. 168 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT DANBURY, CONN., can be had for the Summer, for a family of three or four persons. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Danbury, Conn.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—TWO GERman gentlemen could be accommodated with partial board, airy and pleasant rooms, commanding an extended view of the bay, &c., at Stapleton, in a small German family, where no other boarders are taken; about five minutes' walk from second landing. Address Box No. 3,828 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders; could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of reference given. Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAVing two unoccupied rooms, could accommodate a few persons with board; location healthy and pleasant, three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply to W. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 25 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY FARM COTTAGE-HOUSES TO LET—Furnished, near the Lower Bay Highlands and Sandy Hook, per ferry-boat and railroad and D. B. R. cars, several times per day. Fare 25 cents. Commutation about 12½ cents. One house contains eight rooms and cellar; rent $30 per month. The other house contains four rooms, kitchen and cellar; rent $20 per month; barn, stable, and 30,000 acres of pasture extra, if required. Inquire in the pleasant and healthy village of New Monmouth, N. J., or No. 47 Amity-st., or No. 824 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CONTAINING 17 acres, with fine cottage and carriage house, one mile from dépôt at White Plains, on Harlem Railroad. It will be sold for less than improvements cost. Price $5 500 cash, beautiful place and cheap. Address S. DWIGHT, Box 8, White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—COUNTY RESIDENCE.—A VERY COMmodious house, furnished with a few acres of land, on the East River; the situation is very beautiful, perfectly healthful, excellent bathing, and about one hour's distance from the City by railroad or steamboat. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange Hanover-st.

TO LET—A DOUBLE COUNTRY HOUSE, ONE hour from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad, New Jersey; a good location for private family or boarding house; stabling if required; rent $300. Apply at drug store, No 269 3d av.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house partly furnished, or without the furniture if desired, with several acres of land, a large garden and plenty of fruit, good shade, &c. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE of 11 rooms and 24 acres of excellent land, large orchard, pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from church and school, 1¾ miles from dépôt, and 30 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

DR. DE CASTRO, THE CELEBRATED Professor of Languages, has arrived in this City, and will commence his conversation lessons in all modern languages. The Doctor enables any person to speak and read any language in one course, consisting of 30 lessons, and will not receive any recompense without perfect satisfaction is given. Address Dr. DE CASTRO, Box No. 138 Times Office, or No. 47 West 12th-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. O. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New York.

MRS. L. W. TOWNSEND'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—No. 303 Bridge st., Brooklyn. No long Summer vacation for those who may not desire it.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE LOW RENT OF $600—THE very desirable 4-story house, No. 179 East 14th-st.; has a high stoop and basement, all the modern improvements, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirror, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. Z. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOUR ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMily, at Bay Ridge, Long Island; pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from the railroad; rent, $6 per month. For further particulars apply to Mrs. G. MANTELE, No. 508 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 186 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING five rooms, with pantries, and one front room on the third floor, with all the modern improvements, at No. 52 Bank-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM. STANLEY, Esq., No 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with carriage house and other convenient outbuildings, a variety of fruit; fine lawn, well shaded, beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the country, 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad. A very delightful country residence. For further particulars inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A VERY desirable house, with all the modern improvements, and a fine garden attached, situated in Yonkers, within fifteen minutes' walk of the dépôt, upon Palisade-av, commanding a view of the Hudson for at least 25 miles. Will be rented for the Summer with the furniture. For particulars apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL RESidence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots containing fruit trees, strawberry beds, flowers, garden vegetables, etc. Will be rented, to a small, genteel family, for one or two years. Apply, Clinton-av., second house north of DeKalb-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT HARTFORD, CONN. —An elegant house on Lords' Hill, No. 51 Spring st.; high and healthy location; very desirable. Rent until 1st October, $400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in excellent order, lower part of a house, delightfully located; gas, croton, flower-garden; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without partial board in a private family, one block from Union-square. Address Box No. 4,636, Post office.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to let, to families or gentlemen, with or without board. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 138 Chambers-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 160 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 2,716 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with gas fixtures, range, two water closets, bath and furnace, complete. Price $10,000; $8 000 can remain—rent, $750. Apply to H. S. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—AS the present is a favorable opportunity to build, the subscriber will sell some valuable unimproved property on Murray Hill and other parts of the City, on a liberal credit; no money will be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.—7½ ACRES of desirable property in Newark, N. J., will be exchanged for Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina or Virginia Stocks. Address H. C. F., Key Box No. 82, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDson River for the Summer, east side, within easy reach of the City. It must be a good-sized house situated on high ground, well shaded, and supplied with fruit, vegetables and good water. Good stable accommodations are also indispensable. Address Box No. 853 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, suitable for a family of five adults. References exchanged. Address W. E., Box No 136 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOpac, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and had better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiry deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th st. References required also.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE new and elegant Hotel, known as the Clarendon, at Saratoga Springs, will be opened on MONDAY, the 3d of June, 1861, for the reception of boarders.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

TEACHERS.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation by a first-rate organist who combines all the qualities of a good music teacher; best of references given; no objection to settle in a country place. Address ORGANIST, care of Messrs. Alling & Bros., No. 173 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, Loan
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrears, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 8th-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and closed at 4 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1861. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st. on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars, inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-sts.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. [illegible], Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. WEMPLE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the [illegible] Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.
The total issue authorized $300,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $100,000, has been done since May 1.
The population of Chicago is about 115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:

Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes		1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	$900,000	
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled	15,000	885,000
City debt bonds outstanding		484,000
Floating debt		500,110
Total		$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds		202,000
Total		$4,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 6th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN. The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depot at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gouré's, No. 32 Platt-st.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested)	
SURPLUS	525,000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858...50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859....60 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

All Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of [illegible] feet in length; also, a large propeller yacht, [illegible] very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.
GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS
BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing

IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, Hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu, is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED *In Vacuo,*
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST.,
Below Chesnut,
Where all letters must be addressed,
Sold in New-York at wholesale by
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,
And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS.
CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South 10th-st. Send, call or write at once. The medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure. THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st.; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 353 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,069 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 466 3d av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 430 Grand st; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.
PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.
Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations, or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862.

The wood to be best oak sapling, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 lbs to the ton; to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States; and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times, and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payment will be made upon the Quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to the regulations. A guaranty to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed, "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned. W. B. SLACK,
Q. M. N. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 22, 1861.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY INvites proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine-building establishments.

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute. JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard st. in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so. JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, four round corners, fancy legs, carved desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS AT NO. 333 BROADWAY.—HORACE WATERS, Agent, will sell pianos at the above price for a few days, previous to moving into his new store, No. 481 Broadway. Also, one second-hand six-octave piano, modern style, $75; one do 6¾-octave, $110; one 7¼-octave, $125.

PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 167 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 487 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
COLUMBIA,
ROBT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool......$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway 30
Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, leaving New-York June 25
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA,
Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURG .... SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 15
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, June 5. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 1½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail June 19.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY .... May 25.
SATURDAY .... June 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau .... $45.
To Havana .... 60.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, May 23	3½ P.M.	Thursday, May 23	7 A.M.
Friday, May 24	3½ P.M.	Friday, May 24	7 A.M.
Saturday, May 25	3½ P.M.	Saturday, May 25	7 A.M.
Sunday, May 26	8½ A.M.	Saturday, May 25	6½ P.M.
Sunday, May 26	6½ P.M.	Sunday, May 26	3 P.M.
Tuesday, May 28	8 A.M.	Monday, May 27	7 A.M.
Wed'sday, May 29	8½ A.M.	Tuesday, May 28	11½ A.M.
Thursday, May 30	9 A.M.	Wed'sday, May 29	12 M.
Friday, May 31	9½ A.M.	Thursday, May 30	12½ P.M.
Saturday, June 1	2½ P.M.	Friday, May 31	1½ P.M.
Sunday, June 2	9 A.M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P.M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 23 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE, AND GLEN COVE.—The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves from James st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10; returning in the afternoon.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSIness of $10,000, strictly retail, per year; averaging 6,000 prescriptions a year; owned by the present proprietor six years. Will be sold for $4,500 cash. The only reason for selling is the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address DRUG STORE, 8th-av. Station, Branch Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
SATURDAY, June 1, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, that intensely interesting Union Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
and the elegant comedietta, entitled
CHARLES THE SECOND,
will be produced with appropriate scenery, &c.
In the EVENING at 7½, ANDERSON and the BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY OF THOSE WONDERFUL PERFORMING BEARS AND HERR DRIESBACH.
This is confessedly the most interesting exhibition of wild animals ever seen. They close their exhibition today to give place to other novelties. They are on view at all hours, as are also,
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILLIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS
HAS BEEN PLAYED
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX THOUSAND
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.
BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY, June 1.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of Mr. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS....as....ASA TRENCHARD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL,
(Opposite Academy of Music,)
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
GEORGE CHRISTY and CHARLEY FOX in new and laughable pieces.
MASTER LEON in a new Cavatina in imitation of Jenny Lind.
ON SATURDAY,
LAST GRAND MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Admittance 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open in evening at 7. Admittance 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENINGS at 8.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter, Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. DE VERE, Tenor.
ADMISSIONS:
Day Entertainment.....25c. | Evening.................. [illegible]
Children under ten.....15c. | Children under ten........ [illegible]
Reserved seats .... [illegible]
Box Office open from 9 to 4.

GEORGE CHRISTY
Begs leave to state that his
BENEFIT
and last appearance will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
AT
IRVING HALL,
which will be the last performance of this troupe at this hall. Admission 25 cents.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF CORDELIA HOWARD AND PARENTS.
Tragedy, Comedy, Drama and Farce.
POEM, DIRGE AND TABLEAU ON COL. ELLSWORTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, last of the HOWARDS.

A WINTER VIEW OF
"NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT,"
By the celebrated artist, GEO. L. BROWN.
On exhibition at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 184 Broadway, corner 8th-st., for the benefit of the "Patriotic Fund." GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S DRAWING-ROOM Concerts, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Doors open at 7½; the concerts begin at 8 precisely. Admission 50 cents and 25 cents. First grand matinée this present SATURDAY, June 1.

RAILROADS.

DIRECT ROUTE, VIA.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD
TO SICKLES' BRIGADE—OLD TOWN
AND CAMP SCOTT—NEW-DORP.
Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing, 8 and 10 A. M., 1:50, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 and 11:50 A. M., 1:50, 3:50, and 5:50 P. M. Fare from Vanderbilt Landing to Old Town, 10 cents—to Camp Scott, 15 cents.
These encampments are the largest in the neighborhood, and possess great attractions to visitors.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11:00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY—SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fulton Ferry, Wall-st. Ferry, South Ferry, Bedford, East New-York and Jamaica.—The cars of this Company, on SUNDAYS, will leave the South Ferry hourly for Bedford, East New-York, Brooklyn City Water Works, Cypress-av., Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Lefferts-av., Morris' Grove, Van Wyck-av. and Jamaica, and returning as follows:
Will leave South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05 and 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M.
East New-York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.
The small Horse Cars of this Company will leave Fulton Ferry, Wall st. Ferry, South Ferry and East New-York every FIFTEEN MINUTES. Time between South Ferry and East New-York, forty-five minutes; between South Ferry and Jamaica, fifty-five minutes.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—[illegible] ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF [illegible] RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, [illegible] 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM [illegible]-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:05 A. M., and 4:10 and 5:05 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, [illegible], &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Port Monmouth daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamer [illegible] for New-York. Returning, the [illegible] will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that, owing to the stringency of the times, they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized the establishment. [illegible] & CO.
CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1861.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The District-Attorney of Maryland was here to-day, consulting with the President concerning the Merriman *habeas corpus*. It is understood that the writ will be suspended, and possibly the functions of His Honor Judge TANEY.

Gen. COOPER has not yet superseded CADWALADER. The report greatly incensed the Baltimoreans, who like the easy rule of CADWALADER. The change, however, will be made.

About one hundred of the New-York Second, who declined to take the oath for three years have gone so to-day. They are men who can do so as well as not.

Col. KEMP, of the New-York Regiment of Cavalry and Ambulance, accepted for the war yesterday, left for home to-day. It is understood that Col. PARKER, of Massachusetts, and Dr. GREY, Surgeon to the Zouaves, will take positions on the staff.

Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK left for home to-day. He has been incessantly engaged for the past four weeks in extending the benefits of the franking privilege to the soldiers now in this vicinity. It is the first time that the privilege has been so worthily bestowed, and Mr. VAN WYCK deserves credit for the sacrifice of time which he has made.

I am confident the Government does not entertain the purpose of attacking Sewall's Point. There is no use in having possession of it, as it is not essential to the success of the campaign that our troops should occupy that position. Neither does the Government care to possess Harper's Ferry. The philosopher of the *Tribune* was once a guest at a table where champagne was plenty. The philosopher permitted the servant to fill his glass to the brim, to the amazement of the company, who thought he was about to depart from his pledge to temperance. They were reassured, when, putting his hand on the glass, he said to the waiter: "That is right; all the wine you put in that glass, is warranted not to hurt anybody." All the troops the rebels put at Harper's Ferry or Sewall's Point, will be as harmless as sheep in a pen. LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. KELLEY, occupied Grafton at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The Sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. CRITTENDEN, fully armed and equipped, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They passed through the city to Camp Dennison, where they encamped for the night. Their probable destination is Grafton. They were enthusiastically greeted. Another Indiana Regiment passed Dayton, last night, going East.

Mr. ANSON STAGER has been appointed Superintendent for Military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are coöperating with Mr. STAGER to render it of the utmost possible efficiency for any service.

The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minute guns in memory of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

There are said to be twenty thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Gen. LEE was expected there to-day.

Gen. BUTLER was reinforced yesterday by two thousand troops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments passed through here, this afternoon, for Washington. A secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march; a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the other.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Last night four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named WORTHINGTON, MATTHEWS, SCOTT and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with MERRIMAN in his doings, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket-guards about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with secession troops, hence the guard fired and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30.

A dispatch from CHAS. A. FULLER, in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th, says that the *Brooklyn* was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, states that several vessels, including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two or three days, by the blockading fleet.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment are ordered to be in arms to-night, ready for instant march.

The two Elmira regiments have arrived.

The military preparations to-night indicate important events.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30.

No business of importance was transacted in the Convention to-day.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowl.	$8,823	Benj. B. Sherman	100
Smith & Dimon	200	Cash	10
D. Dows & Co	100	W. H. Swan	25
Cash	10	Hastings & Co	25
P. P. G.	10	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100
Woodruff & Robinson	10	Cash, U. R.	1
Sturges & Co	25	Williams & Guion	50
Darling, Alb'tson & Rose	10	W. H. Newman & Co	25
Wright & Rawson	25	N. Chamberlin	20
Wm. A. Brown	10	G. B. Powell	10
Cash	5	G. G. Williams	5
H. A. Cargill	10	H. Stutzer	25
Yours truly	10	Cash, T. B	25
Furman & Co	50	J. M. French	10
Snow & Burgess	15	W. D. Mangam	25
Wallace & Wickes	25	John W. Thorne	10
B. F. Clarke & Co	15	Henry W. Smith	25
D. A. Cushman	25	Peter Moller	50
C. H. Marshall & Co	100	William Moller & Co	50
Chamberl'n, Phelps & Co	25	R. L. & A. Stuart	50
Unknown, through O. B. Tweedy & Co., 80 pairs pantaloons, valued at	100	Benjamin H. Howell	25
		Moliers, Hogg & Martens	25
K	5	G. S. Stephenson & Co.	25
Ph. & Arzog	5	Bowerman Bros	25
Herckenrath, Schneider & Co	25	Pond & Sage	25
		H. Barnstoof	25
Cash	5	L. R.	25
Wells & Christie	10	Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co	25
Fox & Polhemus	50	R. P. Buck & Co	100
L. P. Hawes	10	Roswell Skeel	10
Cash	3	Samuel S. Wyckoff	25
Cash	5	Havemeyer, Townsend & Co	20
W. M. Rogers & Co	25		
Upper Story	5		
S. B. Valentine	20	Camp, Bronson & Sherry	25
Jno. Gray	10		
T. Johnson, Brooklyn	10	Francis Skiddy	25
Clark, Wilson & Co	10	Cash	25
A Fighting Quaker	25	Chas. Burkhalter	25
D. H. S. & Co	10	P. Harmony's Nephews	25
G. & H.	25	Pouvert & Co	25
Cash	10	G. Bartel	25
Cash	10	G. A. Fellows	25
Crocker, Wood & Co	10	Mollers, Shotwell & Co.	25
Oatman & Reid	10	Daniel H. Turner	25
G. Comstock	50c	Whitman Bros. & Co	25
Cash	2	A. Gallatin Stevens	25
Jno. Comstock	5	H. Miller	25
Harris, Kuhn & Co	25	M. Lazarus	25
P. Benner	25	Booth & Edgar	25
S. Huntington	25	Philip Dater	25
D. A. McCredy	10	Pupke & Thurber	25
Bay & Turnure	10	Cash	25
Ralph Mead	10	S. Gandy	25
Cash	10	Thos. Owen & Son	25
Ferd. F. Dufais	25		
		Total	$11,590

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover-square.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT IT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Our telegraphic dispatches come ladened with news of momentous import. The heart beats high, for war has commenced in Virginia. Alexandria is lost, Hampton is occupied, and *the cause is won*. We would not have had it delayed for *a day*. Let the word now be onward. Let the tramp resound; march of ... der of his tread proclaims the eternal independence of the great Conservative, Southern Slave Republic. Fling high the Cap of Liberty, and God speed the Old Dominion! Regenerate and disenthralled from the political vassalage to the brutal mobocracy under which she has so long been held as under an opiate drug, again the old State of the cavalier blood has roused her in her pride to shield her honor with her breast. Let the blow come; and let it cleave the Continent of America, as with a cimetar, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

War has commenced—the soil of Virginia has been invaded and occupied by a ruffian horde, and, if we mistake not the stuff of which Southern men are made, that blow has at last been struck which shall peal like the lightning of heaven, over the vast forest, through the millions of burning hearts at the South. Not so much that Virginia has been outraged; not that Alexandria has been overrun; nor that Hampton is occupied; but that one of those deeds of heroism has been performed, which paints the pages of history in light; bring back the days of noble chivalry, and spread glory over the escutcheon of the mother State. The deed of patriotism, performed by JACKSON, has stained, for the first time, the "Stars and Bars" of the Confederate flag with blood—and that blood worthy of a true Southern heart—the blood of a martyr and a hero. Upon his own hearth he fell, arms in hand, dealing death to the insulter of that flag—one man against a thousand murderers. He fell, hewed to pieces by the rabble horde. But his spirit will live—will live upon the storm—and, like the hurricane of the South, will sweep from the uttermost shores of the Gulf to the rugged mountain peaks of the North. It will soar over the field of bloody battle to come, and shriek aloud for vengeance, amidst carnage. It shall rush forth in the booming of every cannon, and shall gleam in the flash of every Southern blade. And it will live, too, in time to come, when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and the memory of blood shall have almost been forgotten. The name of JACKSON shall be enshrined in the heart of Virginia, as the name of JASPER in South Carolina, and recorded upon the brightest pages of her history. His death is a victory won, and his name should be inscribed, in monumental marble, by the side of Virginia's worthiest sons.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

We have no want of faith in the ability of Virginia to resist successfully any invasion Black Republicanism can precipitate upon her extended frontiers; no doubt of her resolution, spirit or valor, even if unassisted, to repel the scum with which the Federal Government are seeking to cover her soil and pollute her homes; but these Cotton States, however confident upon these important points, would rather their own rights, interests, aye, and lives of their people should be sacrificed, than have the world suppose they will not now be found side by side, shoulder to shoulder, heart and hand with their noble-hearted brethren of the Old Dominion, who, in a quarrel and conflict mainly ours, have placed all at risk for us. No outrage, no villainy, no act peculiar to war waged by the basest and most unprincipled of men will remain unperpetrated in Virginia if the outcasts of Boston, New-York and Pennsylvania, now upon her territory and within her frontiers, be allowed to advance; therefore, if this war in which we are involved is to be made short, decisive and successful, no time should be lost in pressing all our men in arms to the front, so that the invaders may be driven with headlong precipitation over our eastern limits, and the theatre of the war, if it be their will and purpose to prolong it, may be upon their territory and not upon ours.

THE VOTE FOR SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of May 29, says: "The interruption of the mails from Eastern Virginia prevents the reception from the counties in that section of the State of the results of the election held last Thursday on the acceptance or rejection of the ordinance of secession submitted to a vote of the people by a State Convention. No doubt is entertained, however, that so far as the people of those counties have voted, a large majority will appear for the ratification of the ordinance.

The official returns which begin to come in from the western and some other portions of the State afford the following specimen of the votes given in those sections:

Counties.	For Secession.	Against it.
Alexandria	983	106
Brooke	109	723
Berkeley	818	1,226
Clarke	3	553
Harrison	694	1,691
Hancock	23	743
Jefferson	813	365
Mason	149	1,844
Monongalia, about	100	2,200
Marshall	142	1,993
Morgan	126	533
Ohio	157	3,368
Preston	63	2,256
Pleasants	158	303
Tyler	125	880
Wood	257	1,955
Wetzel	180	790
Total	4,480	21,529

We learn that the little village of Occatink, in Fairfax County, nine miles from Alexandria, cast 76 votes for the Union and 19 for secession, being just four times more Union than secession votes. The usual vote polled is 135. The vote for members to the Virginia Convention was 125 in favor of the Union candidate, and 10 for the secession candidate. The vote last Thursday, we are informed, "would have been as large and patriotic, if there had not been a Company of Virginia Cavalry marched into the village the night preceding the election. They hung out a secession flag on one side of the street, and the Union men immediately flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from a window immediately opposite." The latter were largely in the majority.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the majority for the ratification of the secession ordinance will exceed 150,000 votes. We append returns from counties and cities as we collate from the Virginia papers:

	For.	Against.
Richmond	4,000	16
Petersburgh	1,165	—
Norfolk	1,172	6
Portsmouth	999	75
Alexandria	915	102
Chesterfield (partial)	unanimous	—
Sussex (partial)	unanimous	—
Dinwiddie	684	1
Prince Edward	unanimous	—
Southampton	unanimous	—
Henrico	1,086	—
Albemarle	unanimous	—
Staunton	3,300	6
Botetourt (partial)	unanimous	—
Lynchburgh	1,496	—
Roanoke	850	—
Fredericksburgh	77	2
Pittsylvania	unanimous	—
Goochland	unanimous	—
Charlotte	144	—
Albemarle	921	—
Orange	128	—
Augusta	3,300	6

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFENCES ON SHIP ISLAND—TEXAS PORTS BLOCKADED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 24th ult., has the following additional particulars of the destruction of the unfinished fortification on Ship Island:

"BILOXI, Miss., Wednesday, May 22.

Our village is all excitement at the supposed destruction of Fort Ship Island. The fort is located from this place distant thirteen miles. The flames are bursting from the direction of the fort, and all come to the conclusion that the quarters in the fort are being destroyed. One of the citizens, with the aid of a fine telescope, says he discerns a large ship outside of the harbor, steering direct from land.

There are one or two small vessels now in sight, steering for Biloxi, supposed to be the lighthouse boats."

An extra of the Handsboro' (Miss.) *Democrat*, dated May 22, says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye witnesses that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various houses, have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

This interesting specimen of vandalism is the work of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of course) anchored in the harbor, who, having duly accomplished their villainous work, with their usual alacrity sneaked off to parts unknown. There is no telling out they may return and destroy the towns on the coast."

A letter from Galveston, Texas, dated May 19, says:

"I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southrons are as hot as fire about it. We have got two forts on the beach, built of sand-bags and barrels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here at present, and every one out of employment."

EFFECTS OF REBELLION.

The prostration of business at Portsmouth and Norfolk is most thorough and complete. The Navy-yard, the truck trade, and naval stores, on which the business and almost existence of the two cities is based, have ceased, and were it not for the abundance of vegetables and fish, there would be much suffering among the poor. The truck gardeners are giving away their peas and strawberries to any one who will take the trouble of gathering them. A great many of the immense pea-fields have been plowed in for the purpose of planting corn. The crop of garden truck and strawberries shipped to Baltimore, New-York and Philadelphia last year, during May and June, yielded $400,000, and the yield this year was confidently expected to amount to not less than $600,000.

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star*:

"We hear that among the effects of the Alexandria *Sentinel* office, now in the custody (but wholly uninjured) of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of great importance, as showing the means by which the revolution of Virginia was accomplished; implicating the writers and others in treason and conspiracy against the United States, to such an extent as that if they fall into the hands of the Government, the law to its extreme extent can hardly fail to be brought to bear upon their cases. The letters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of denial, that the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Virginia Convention was the result of fraud, usurpation, and terrorism unsurpassed in the history of civilized government—of naked and palpable revolution, to the end of entirely sweeping away at a blow the liberties of the masses of the State, in order to place in the hands of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the entire machinery of the government of Virginia."

NO DRUGS FOR THE SOUTH.

At Washington applications for shipment of various articles, machinery, drugs, medicines, cigars, etc., are almost daily refused. The Secretary of the Treasury, in closing one of three letters of refusal, says: "I am deeply sensible of the inconvenience and injury to which the insurrection in the Southern States exposes loyal citizens of the country, and I desire to administer this Department so as to mitigate rather than increase them. Any suggestion to that that end will be received and respectfully considered, with a view to such modification of existing rules and regulations for the benefit of commerce as may not be inconsistent with the general security and the restoration of the supremacy of the laws."

SENDING NEWSPAPERS TO OUR SHIPS-OF-WAR AND TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some twenty-five years since the writer was a shipping merchant in this City, and, well aware how newspapers are appreciated by *all* Americans away from home, made it an invariable rule to put on board of every vessel he sent to a distant port several bundles of *exchanged papers*, purchased at 25 cents per hundred at the City newspaper offices.

Many a call did he receive from returned naval officers and others, to thank him for his remembrances of their wants and wishes. It was a mutual pleasure, cheaply purchased, and can be as freely enjoyed now, by all who will take the trouble to send these bundles of papers, addressed to any ship, or to the Quartermaster of any regiment, and marked "For distribution."

To facilitate the sending of these and other small parcels, will the Government designate some place in the City whence they will be taken and put on board the transports for the blockading squadron, for Key West, Tortugas, Pickens, &c.? Also, some place where they can be left to be forwarded to the army in the field, about Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c?

And, Mr. Editor, will you not put with your regular *standing* notices of mails, steamers to sail, &c., &c., the above information, that everybody may see it daily, and be reminded of their duty?

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Resolutions complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, were passed by the Union Defence Committee, yesterday, and the members of the Committee will turn out to receive them on their return, to-day. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, the Ninth (Col. HAWKINS), and the Twentieth (Col. WEBBER), will probably leave to-day; the first for Washington, and the last two for Fort Monroe.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES AT SANDY HOOK.

Col. McCHESNEY'S Regiment has now been encamped at Sandy Hook about three weeks. The members have not yet been furnished with all their arms, but they expect them soon. One thousand uniforms are to be sent to them to-day, and during the coming week they are expected to make a parade in the City. The Regiment is in good health, and greatly improved by the drilling and discipline which it has enjoyed at the Hook. The men are very anxious to be called into service.

FLAG-RAISING AT PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 11.

A beautiful National flag, of ample proportions, was raised yesterday afternoon, with pleasing ceremonies, by the pupils of Primary School No. 11, in Greenwich-street, Miss ELIZABETH B. WRIGHT, Principal. The children cheered the flag until their little throats gave out, and then reassembled in the school-room, where Dr. SCOFIELD, Mr. NOTT, Mr. WINSER and other gentlemen addressed them a few appropriate words. Singing closed the exercises, and the occasion will long be remembered by the children. The money for the purchase of the flag was contributed solely by the scholars, who refused all proffers of extraneous aid.

STEUBEN GUARDS, (SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.)

Quartermaster WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, of the Steuben Guards, who are quartered at Newport News, Va., will return to his regiment on or about Monday, June 3. All letters and SMALL parcels for volunteers of that regiment left at Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery, corner of Bayard-street, before 9 o'clock A. M. on that day, will be taken care of and safely delivered by the Quartermaster in person.

FLAG-RAISING IN MILLER'S PLACE, L. I.

On Monday, May 27, a splendid flag was raised at the residence of J. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in Miller's place, L. I. SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., the oldest inhabitant of the town, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. O. S. BARTLES, Major FISH, of Brooklyn, and JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of Riverhead. A letter from Judge J. LAWRENCE SMITH, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was also read. The enthusiasm of the multitude present found expression in the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

THE BURIAL OF CAPT. WADDELL.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Washington Volunteers, held on the 30th inst., at the barracks foot of Forty-ninth-street, Col. CHAS. H. INNES presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The officers of this regiment having heard with profound sorrow of the sudden decease of our brother officer, Capt. SAM'L WADDELL, consequent upon the active performance of his duties in this regiment, do most deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and family, therefore

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment will attend in a body the funeral of the late Capt. WADDELL, from his late residence No. 130 Leonard street.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of Major NATHANIEL FINCH, Lieut.-Col. CHAS. K. WHITNEY, and Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES, Chairman.
Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, Secretary.
New-York, May 31, 1861.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

United States Marshall MURRAY has received intimations from Washington that persons appointed by the Government will soon come on from Washington to enter upon the examination of the telegraphic dispatches recently seized in this city.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD, ASTOR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with resolutions unanimously passed by the Standing Committee of the Metropolitan Home Guard, on the 21st and 27th insts., appointing the undersigned General Commanding of that body,

I hereby request all loyal citizens who are organizing Companies and Regiments under the above command for the protection of our City and the Union to move in their patriotic work as expeditiously as possible.

All necessary information and the proper rolls can be obtained at any moment on application at Room No. 41, Astor House, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. All rolls now filled up, or being filled up, in this City, Long Island, or Westchester and Staten Island, must be returned to me on or before the 8th day of June next, for commissions and organization, in conformity to the State Militia law and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captains of Companies will report their respective head-quarters and their evenings of drill, that the General Commanding may visit and inspect the same. No Companies will be commissioned without such previous inspection. By order.

HENRY STORMS, General Commanding.
R. C. PERRY, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEERS—LETTERS FREE TO THE ARMY.

Mr. D. A. STEPHENS, of No. 11 Pine street, room No. 26, is authorized by Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, to receive and forward letters, free of expense, for the volunteers on duty at Washington, Alexandria, and in that vicinity. The following letter has been received from from Mr. VAN WYCK by Mr. STEPHENS:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

D. A. Stephens, Esq., New-York—DEAR FRIEND: * * * * All letters addressed to the soldiers, inclosed in an envelope directed to me at Washington, will come free of postage, and be promptly delivered. Put M. C. on the letter.

Each envelope should not weigh over two ounces, as I cannot receive beyond that weight, in one package, free.

Make such arrangement as will extend the benefit throughout the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. * * * Yours, &c.

C. H. VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the goodness to state that letters from this City for the army in Washington and Alexandria will be sent FREE if addressed to my care as below.

They must be distinctly addressed, stating the regiment to which they are to go, and if sent to me through the Lamp-post Letter-boxes must have a *one-cent stamp* affixed. No other stamp is required.

Separate packages will be made up for each regiment, and forwarded daily free of expense.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-street, corner of Liberty-street, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant JAMES C. RICE has been detailed to receive all contributions, packages, and letters for this regiment. His head quarters are at No. 596 Broadway.

A CORRECTION.

Mrs. NELSON CRAWFORD and Mrs. W. B. ASTEN presented a flag to the Harlem Home Guard—not Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN and Mrs. W. B. ASTOR as we stated yesterday. Steps have been taken in Harlem toward the organization of a company for active service, and the success which the movement has met with thus far is highly encouraging. The head-quarters are at Washington Hall, Capt. CRASTO.

A CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE RAISED IN THE CITY.

The first Confederate flag taken in Virginia by the Fire Zouaves, will be hoisted, union down, under the Stars and Stripes, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, on the house of No. 14 Hook and Ladder Company, at No. 96 Charles-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets. Col. ELLSWORTH'S trumpet is in the possession of Engine Company No. 20.

ANOTHER FLAG ON THE FREE ACADEMY.

The students of the Free Academy are determined to show their patriotism. Yesterday there was raised one of the largest and handsomest flags in the City. It will be remembered that the Free Academy raised a flag on the 19th of April. The one hoisted then not answering the wants of the students, either in size or beauty, the present flag was procured by the contribution of the instructors and students exclusively. The exercises consisted in the raising of the colors by the venerable President, amidst the hearty cheers and tigers of the students, and the dipping of the flag on the opposite building, followed by addresses from the Vice President, and others, with the reading of an original poem, written for the occasion by G. W. SNOW, Jr., of the Junior Class. But the patriotism of the Free Academy consists not alone in flag raising. Each class of that institution has its representatives in our army, and if our country needs the services of the rest, they will respond promptly. The students, after singing "The Star Spangled Banner," dispersed, with three cheers for the institution, its flag, and its defenders.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, Company H, Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Capt. WETTHACK, commanding, was presented with an elegant sword by the second platoon of the Fifth Ward Police. The presentation took place in front of the Station-house. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, after making a few remarks, placed the sword in the hands of the Captain, and the whole company gave nine rousing cheers and a tiger for the Police, Capt. WETTHACK, and the Union.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The foregoing special orders, No. 3, from Division Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated; Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT will conform thereto. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN, Aid-de-Camp.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Pursuant to the foregoing Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will be in readiness to leave their quarters, Palace Garden, fully uniformed and equipped, on Sunday the 2d day of June, at 4 P. M., to proceed to Washington.

Captains of Companies will have their commands in readiness to fall into line by 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Lieut. Col. L. M. ELLIOTT.

DANIEL GEELAD, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

We learn with pleasure that this volunteer regiment has just completed the final medical inspection preparatory to assuming the field. The Colonel and officers of this regiment are recommended as much by their social standing as by their active participation in the wars for European constitutional rights, and it is gratifying to witness the proficiency to which their skill and experience has brought the men under their command, and the good judgment which they have displayed in their selection,—the men being of medium height,—a good physical requisite—and of more than ordinary intelligence. Attached to the brigade of Gen. ASBOTH, and made to assimilate in many respects to the Garibaldi Guard, under the same leader, there is every reason to suppose that the prominent position already assumed by the one soon will be accorded to the other.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, recognize, in the events of the hour, the pressing need of prompt provision for the spiritual, as well as the temporal, wants of our noble volunteers. In order to meet such necessity the Association has organized a system of visitation, distribution and missionary service among the soldiers quartered in and near this City. The members who perform this work earnestly desire the coöperation of those "loved ones at home," who feel disposed to partially answer their own prayers by advising us of the names, companies and regiments of such soldiers as they may wish us to call upon and befriend while in New-York, *en route* for the seat of war. We therefore solicit *communications from the friends of volunteers*, conveying such information as will be of use in directing the attention of the Committee to individual cases where Christian counsel and courtesies would be desirable or acceptable. Address any member of the following Committee, Box 1,219 Post-office, New-York City.

The Press generally are requested to copy this circular.

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Committee.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment has now received positive marching orders; they are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.—Brigadier-Gen. JOHN EWEN is hereby directed to order Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, commanding the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to assemble his regiment on Sunday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., to proceed to the City of Washington.

This regiment will take the Philadelphia cars, leaving foot of Courtlandt street, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will report to the Commander-in-Chief on their arrival. By order of WM. HALL,

Brigadier-General Commanding First Division, N. Y. S. M.

A. P. DALRYMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.
J. G. HERRIOT, Act. Div. Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CAPTURED SHIPS.

The United States District Attorney yesterday filed libels in the Court of Admiralty against the prizes captured by the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, including the *Pioneer*, *Octavia* and others which have been reported to the Prize Commissioners. Proceedings were also commenced against the sureties of H. C. GORDNER, a Postmaster in Sullivan County, who decamped with $199 of Government funds.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The friends of the members of the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers will be permitted to visit Riker's Island on Sunday, June 2. The steamboat *Thomas Hunt* will leave Peck Slip at one o'clock. No other boat will be allowed to land passengers. By order of Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. WEBER, OF THE UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

At a meeting of the German Liederkranz, on Thursday evening, Mr. MAX WEBER, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, United Turner Rifles, was presented with a splendid guilt cartouch and sword-belt. The President, Mr. FRED. KAPP, accompanied the presentation with some very appropriate remarks, saying that a twofold responsibility devolves upon the German soldier in the present campaign; for he had to enter not only for the cause of his adopted country, but also for the honor of the German name, and to show to the world and to history that the German is to be found among the first rank of the champions for liberty. He complimented the Colonel upon his past military career, alluding to the part he had taken in the strife for freedom in Baden, and hoped soon to welcome the Colonel, returning victorious in the midst of his brave "Turners." Colonel WEBER expressed his heartfelt thanks for the token of esteem thus tendered him by his fellow members, and said that while he wished that their expectations would be realized, he woud endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in hhim. A few appropriate songs were sung by the Society. Among several toasts given in the course of the evening, Mr. HUGO WESENDONK, Vice-President of the German Patriotic Aid Society, gave one to the families that our soldiers have left behind, and said that it is the duty of every good citizen to care for their support and comfort, although there would be many who would consider it an honor to suffer want in the consciousness of their supporters paying the tribute to their adopted country on the field of honor.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

The Fourth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR commanding, were, yesterday, presented with an elegant stand of colors, by Mrs. JORDAN L. MOTT. Mr. MOTT, on behalf of his lady, presented them, with an appropriate speech, which was eloquently responded to by Col. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A number of the members of this Regiment arrived in this City, Thursday. The reason they returned is on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance for three years. They understood from their Captains, when they left the City, that their services were only required for three months. The majority of the members have enlisted for the war and are still in Washington, or its vicinity. Several officers are now in New-York in order to raise recruits for this corps. The following has been issued by Col. TOMPKINS:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in U. S. Service.)

Capt. JAMES BRADY, Lieuts. CAMPBELL, MURRAY and DIMOCK, are detailed to receive recruits for this regiment at the Regimental Armory, (Seventh-street,) to serve for the war. Good, able-bodied men (those single preferred) will apply to either of the above officers between 9 and 5 o'clock of each day, for the coming week. Per order of

COL. TOMPKINS.

The oath to serve for the war was administered on Tuesday last; about six hundred men took it, and three hundred to four hundred men refused. The latter were sent back to New-York. These four hundred make all manner of statements as to their treatment, &c., but although individuals may have somewhat suffered, the regiment, as a whole, fared like all others volunteering for the war. The fact of many who have returned now wishing to go back to their companies, is proof enough of the statement.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Col. WILSON'S muskets for his regiment, were not forthcoming yesterday, to the intense disgust of the boys. The drill in the marchings was not over-comfortable in the hot sun. It would be a real charity for somebody to provide the men with Havelocks.

To the Editor of the Times:

I desire, through the medium of your journal, to tender to the undermentioned citizens of New-York and vicinity the thanks of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteer Militia under my command for the valuable presentations received at their hands:

April 24, to Wm. Herrick, for arms, amounting to $344 75; Mr. Beekman, for 50 copies Viele's Manual. May 16, to A. H. Mickle & Son, for tobacco; 20th, to J. Radway & Co., for 1 box Radway's Relief; Jno. Anderson & Co., for tobacco; Chas. H. Lilienthal, for tobacco valued at $250; 23d, Ladies' Association for offer of services; 27th, Ladies of Albany, for 40 Havelocks; Union Defence Committee for pants, shirts and caps, amounting to $32 54; Thurlow Weed, $300; a lady, $50; citizens, $80; John K. Ford, $500; Missionary Church in Mott-street, $100; Thomas Barns and Mr. Stebbins, for a set of colors, on behalf of citizens of Staten Island; J. W. CORLIES & Co., for 10 small line officers' swords, sashes and belts; W. H. CROMELIN, 15 revolvers and a field-officer's glass; merchants in Cortlandt street, for two cases caps and two cases shoes; Enfield Shirt Manufacturing Company, for 1,000 under-shirts; Bible Society, for Testaments; sundry persons, for miscellaneous articles.

It would afford me much pleasure to tender my thanks to each particular donor, but the arduous duties compel me to thank them in general, as the representatives of my fellow-citizens, for the universal sympathy and good feeling expressed by them for the cause in which I am engaged.

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This corps of independent regulars go into quarters to-day,—a very capacious and well ventilated building having been secured on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and which is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. The necessary arrangements having been made by the Quartermaster, all the cooking for the men will be done on the premises, and they will receive their rations regularly of good, wholesome food. The barracks is adjacent to Fort Green Park, which will be taken advantage of by the regiment for drills and parades. Col. GOODWIN is determined to make the best use of the time prior to leaving for the seat of war, in preparing his command for active service, which he intends shall be equal to the best. He has certainly some of the best material to work with, and which will afford him an opportunity to display his military skill. Those wishing to join the ranks can apply at any of the recruiting stations or at head-quarters, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Now that the business of the war has fallen into its proper channels, and is no longer marred by patriotic efforts at impossibilities, the transactions at the Quartermaster-General's Department are conducted with quiet celerity, under the able direction of Gen. ARTHUR and Col. SHEPARD. There is at present a scarcity of uniforms and accoutrements, but a delivery of these articles will be made on Tuesday next, under the new contract. By the end of next week several regiments will receive their outfits, and be ready for starting, or going into encampment to complete their drill. Under the first contract, twelve thousand uniforms and equipments were contracted for; under the new one, fifteen thousand, making in all twenty-seven thousand. The State contingent, it will be remembered, was for thirty thousand men. Thus three thousand are still unprovided for by the Military Board at Albany. We were unable to discover why these unfortunates were left out in the cold, or why a separate contract should be necessary for clothing and equipping them. Beyond preparing for forthcoming deliveries, and perfecting the routine of the Department, there is but little stirring in Walker street.

FLAG-RAISING ON THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A large flag, 18 by 24 feet, was raised upon the church tower of the Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. A few ladies of the congregation purchased the material, manufactured it with their own hands, and presented it for the occasion. It was hoisted by two young girls, dressed in white, while the large audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Enthusiastic speeches were made by Rev. A. P. BOTSFORD, the Pastor of the Church, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, and Mr. JONES.

THANKS TO COL. SHEPARD.

Col. SHEPARD, aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State, has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. HENRY P. MARTIN, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, now quartered at the Navy-yard, Washington. Col. SHEPARD is made to receive the thanks of the whole regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding states that every kindness shown by Col. S. is fully appreciated, and will be remembered by every officer and member of the Seventy-first.

THE ONEIDA REGIMENT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of New-York from Oneida County, was held last evening at the Astor House. C. P. KIRKLAND acted as chairman; J. JONES, Jr., Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving the Fourteenth Oneida Regiment a suitable reception on their way through New-York to the seat of war. Several hundred dollars were subscribed for purchase of colors.

THE KERRIGAN REGIMENT.

The drilling of this regiment continues in squad, company, and regimental movements. The boys have named one of the drill-sergeants "Hard Times," indicative of the course through which his pupils are put.

PARK BARRACKS.

The incident of yesterday here was the visit of two companies of SICKLES' Brigade, *en route* for the great camp at Staten Island. Squads of men are drilled continually in the barracks yard, as well as outside.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

It is requested that the members of the reserve corps meet at the armory, in fatigue uniform and black pants, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-day, in order to act as an escort to the National Guard on its return home.

THE GREAT STATEN ISLAND CAMP.

Already about fifteen hundred troops are stationed here, consisting of the Sickles Brigade, Col. BAKER'S Regiment, and Companies from the interior of the State. The surroundings are everything that could be desired for most efficient drill.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

The Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND, continue to drill at their encampment on the Battery, while waiting for the promised rifles. They fondly hoped to get away to-day, but, from appearances yesterday, will probably not succeed.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

The men belonging to this regiment, who have been quartered corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, were removed last evening to Fort Schuyler. They took their departure about 6½ o'clock.

COL. McLEOD'S REGIMENT.

Col. JOHN McLEOD'S Regiment left Fort Schuyler yesterday. It has gone to Willett's Point, lately occupied by the Second Maine Regiment, and is now quartered there.

FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

The First Regiment of Maine Volunteers are ordered to the seat of war, and are expected to arrive in this City on Sunday next. The resident sons of Maine are invited to meet at the Astor House at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, June 1, to make arrangements for their reception.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Phalanx, the first and only volunteer regiment raised in this city, is now so nearly full, that the Union Defence Committee will take charge of it to-morrow, and review them on Fort Greene. Yesterday, about 600 men belonging to the regiment were inspected on Flatbush-avenue, and were sworn into the service. Three more full companies will join the regiment this morning. It will take the whole of another week at least to uniform and equip the command.

A new flag was raised on Public School No. 12 yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. About 3,000 people were present, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT and Mr. WHITING, of the Board of Education, and Mr. JOHN H. HUNTER.

Lieut. A. G. GASTON, Paymaster of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, now at Washington, reached this city yesterday morning. He brings dispatches from Col. WOOD and a bundle of letters from the soldiers to their friends, and will also draw from the State the pay due the regiment for services before the command was mustered into the service of the United States.

The members of the Thirteenth Regiment, now stationed at Annapolis, complain bitterly of the poor quality of the clothing they were fitted out with.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Laura Frances, from Havana—Mr. Parks, Mr. Roneway, Mr. Flynn, Richard Mahoney, Mr. Kearney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 12 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 05 | Gov. Island.. 2 54 | Hell Gate... 4 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Vigo, (Br.,) Hallcrow, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.

Ships Competitor, Leckie, Sydney, R. W. Cameron; Kathay, Stoddard, Shanghae, Goodhue & Co.; Cyclone, (clipper,) Ingersoll, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Theresa, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Baltimore, H. Koop; W. Wilson, Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Union, Horstman, Queenstown; E. A. Stevens, Rainer, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Percy, (Br.,) Donkin, Queenstown, Jackson & Niell.

Brigs J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Boston, ——; Fredonia, Lord, Bordeaux, C. & J. J. Peters; Isola, Lancaster, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hope, Wallace, Washington, D. C., H. M. Weed; Nemesis, Videlich, Cork, Holmboe & Tetens.

Schooners R. Allen, Harvey, Port Monmouth, ——; Hershell, Birdsall, Fort Monroe, ——; T. J. Hill, Whelden, Halifax, B. F. Small; Muskingum, Higgins, Quebec, C. B. Dibble; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master; Surprise, (Br.,) Cole, Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.; Wentworth, Smith, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of New-York, Hamilton, Washington, D. C., 40 hours.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamtug Island Belle Pearsall, New Haven 16 hours, having Br. bark Star in the East in tow.

Ship Statesman, Oxnard, Havre 60 ds., via Havana, in ballast, and 2 passengers to Duncan & Kendall. May 26, spoke ship Charles Sprague, from Cardiff for Havana, and saw several bark ships heading out the Gulf. May 21, saw a bark brig ashore on Carysfort Reef, with a number of wreckers at anchor near by.

Ship Oriminal Rath Brandt, (Prus.,) Nebendahl, London 38 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Texas, Ayres, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. May 26, off Cape Carnaval, spoke bark Evening Star, from Havana for New-York.

Bark Star in the East, (Br.,) —— New-Haven 16 hours, in ballast; was towed to this port by steamtug Island Belle.

Barkantine Hannibal, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Kline, Boston 6 ds., in ballast, to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Alli (Russ.,) Rydberg, Maryport, Eng., 39 ds., with coal to order. In lat. 44 10, lon. 48 07 (on the Banks,) saw a number of large icebergs.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Port Morris, in ballast, to master.

Brig J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Horace, (of Boston,) Buncker, Indianola April 10 via Havana May 17, with U. S. troops. May 28, lat. 33 30, lon. 73 23, spoke U. S. steamer Union, on a cruise.

Schr. Frank Herbert, (of Boston,) White, Sagua May 20, with sugar to Crocker, Wood & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Texas and Lucy Frances, for New-York.

Schr. Ann D., Newton, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal, to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Mary P. Burton, Crowell, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Truitt, Camden, Del., 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Savannah 6 ds., in ballast, bound to Rockland, Me.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Reeves, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal to Williams & Co.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. J. S. Francis, Geer, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Loper, Newcastle, Del., wood.

Schr. Laura Weeks, Baltimore, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Duell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Steelman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Allen, Little Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Stranger, Smith, Sandwich, in ballast.

Sloop B. Franklin, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Sloop Byron, Allen, Elizabethport, for Saugatuck.

Sloop S. H. Seranton, Coe, Elizabethport, for Madison.

Sloop W. Penn, Terry, Elizabethport, for Southold.

WIND—During the day, S. W. to S.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, May 31—Arr. at Newport this morning, brig John Pierce, Carrigan, (late Mellville, who is supposed to have been drowned,) Sagua, for Boston.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. ships Milton, Fleetwood, via Savannah; Uriel, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPROVED STEAMBOAT-WHEEL.—Densmore's feathering paddle-wheel has been placed on the steamer Massachusetts, which plies between New-York and Greenport, L. I., and the Captain and Engineer speak in the highest admiration of the improvement. The boat generally goes with heavy cargoes, and the entire absence of the unpleasant jarring motion caused by the old-fashioned wheels, the increase in the speed of the boat, averaging about an hour on each trip; the decreased quantity of steam required, (twenty pounds now doing as much work as twenty-eight and thirty pounds before,) and the perfect ease with which the engine now performs under the most trying circumstances, are among the advantages gained by the change. The new floats were applied to the old wheel without expensive alterations.

Spoken, &c.

Bay State—bark, of and for Boston from Baltimore, May 29, 13 miles S. of Cape Henlopen.—(By pilot-boat Washington, No. 4.)

L. B. Cowperthwaite—3-masted schr., from Cardiff for Cuba, May 2, lat. 24 45, lon. 53.

Niagara—ship, bound E., was seen, May 26, lat. 35 36, lon. 77.

Sarah—Br. brig, from Halifax for Havana, May 20, off Matanzas.

Sewell—ship, bound S., May 18, off Gun Key.

Capt. John McKee, of the pilot boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, reports, 28th inst., 75 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, spoke ship Thirty-one States, of Camden, from Liverpool; had touched at Mobile, and was proceeding to Sandy Hook for orders; was furnished with New-York papers, and then bore up for St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 20, brigs Baron de Castine, for Portland in 3 ds.; Monoca, for New York do., and others.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW ELLSWORTH ENVELOPE?—It is worth looking at, whether you wish to buy or not. No charge for a sight. It is exquisite in design, and elegantly executed, and carries with it Ellsworth's last words to his mother, written just before starting for his fate, as follows:

"He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me."

Also, the same design elegantly printed on card, in colors.

A package of Envelopes, containing samples of twelve different designs, sent on receipt of four postage stamps. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st. Dépôt for all kinds of Union Goods.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS! NOW IS THE TIME FOR INSECTS TO WORK DESTRUCTION. THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IS JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL TAR. It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, one lb., 25 cents, three-lb. boxes 50 cents, eight-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-Row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE ENVELOPE That eclipses all others is the NEW ELLSWORTH ENVELOPE, published by J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE PRETTIEST ENVELOPE YET ISSUED is THE NEW ELLSWORTH ENVELOPE, Published by J. G. WELLS, Corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York, Dépôt for Union Goods.

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By DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers. THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st. Handsome Household Furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) viz.: rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, bookcases, centre and fancy tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, marble top bureaus, dressing tables, washstands, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, extension tables, dining chairs, buffets, mahogany chairs and easy chairs in hair-cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains and cornices, window shades, &c., together with kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—10,000 COPIES ISSUED IN 12 DAYS.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of Our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, there is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "South Carolina's Good-bye to Yankee Doodle;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for them Tenderly;" "Hail Columbia;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great slaughter of traitors in the days of King Jehosaphat," all for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., No. 481 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country for the Summer; would also do the washing, if required, having been deprived of the small means of making a living for herself and three interesting orphans by the war-fever that now prevails in our City; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 263 Spring-st., up stairs.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS AT NO. 333 Broadway.—HORACE WATERS, Agent, will sell a few 7-octave pianos at the above price for a few days, previous to moving into his new store, No. 481 Broadway. Also one second-hand 6-octave piano, modern style, $75. One do., 6¾-octave, $110. One 7-octave do., $125.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av., for three days.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE WILL assemble at the Armory in uniform on SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of meeting and escorting the Regiment on its arrival from Washington. L. W. STEVENS, Colonel. WILSON, Adjutant.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HOME GUARD.—THE MANHATTAN GRAYS are now forming a Home Guard. All respectable young men wishing to join, may do so by applying at the drill room corner 7th av. and 23d-st., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of the two-story house, No. 669 Greenwich-st. Will be let to a small family for $175. The premises are in excellent order, with gas, &c.

REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, OF WILmington, Del., will preach in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BASE SINGER WANTED—WITH A FINE voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Apply to A. W. BERG, No. 81 East 39th-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

Gov. BANKS has signified his acceptance of the Major-Generalship, but has not yet received his commission. He goes into the field at once.

Gen. BUTLER will probably supercede CADWALLADER again in the Baltimore District, and Major-Gen. BANKS will take his place at Fort Monroe, as Gen. BUTLER knows the ground of the Maryland District, and the people and the Secessionists there by this time know him. This move is most advisable. It is also understood that it will be pleasing to Gen. BUTLER, on account of his discharge from taat command, and the presence of so many of the Massachusetts troops.

TROUBLE IN THE CONNECTICUT THIRD.

There is great danger that the entire staff of officers of the Third Connecticut Regiment, even the Lieutenants and Sergeants, will resign. The trouble is the appointment of a Captain of the First Connecticut to be Colonel of the Third, in place of Col. JOHN ARNOLD, who resigned. ARNOLD was Brigadier-General of the Connecticut Militia. His health was poor, and he desired a week or ten days' furlough, which Gen. TYLER refused. Owing to this and other things, which he considered unjust, he resigned. The announcement of the appaintment of one of the captains of the First Regiment companies as Colonel of the Third created the most intense excitement, and expressions of disapprobation. The Third also make great complaint of partiality towards the First Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF MAINE TROOPS.

The First Maine Regiment arrived to-day. They had a fine reception, and were freely complimented by the President and Secretary of War. They expect to go into camp to-morrow.

It is understood that DIXON, the new Collector at Alexandria, will run the *Sentinel* as an Administration Union paper. It has been, previous to the occupation of Alexandria, strong secession in its sentiment.

The Federal troops have obtained at Alexandria a quantity of correspondence belonging to Capt SIMPSON, of the Werren Rifles—secession—betraying the plans of the traitors to a great extent, which he left behind in his haste to get away, and some of the letters are very amusing.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB has been to-day appointed Envoy-extraordinary to Brazil. This is a full mission, being of the same grade as the Missions to Russia, Prussia, Austria, etc.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW-YORK.

Two more regiments have been to-day ordered from the dépôt at Elmira, and to report at Washington. The Cayuga Regiment, Col. JOHN S. CLARK, is one of the regiments.

The list of new appointments for the army will be perfected in a few days.

There is no truth in the statement that the Government will call out one hundred thousand more men. The readers of the TIMES know that there are now two hundred and fifty thousand men in the pay of the Government, and under arms. The Government originally called for seventy-five thousand, and then for forty thousand. In reality, it has accepted three times the number originally called for. It has no necessity for any more troops, having already in the field five or six to every one that is in the ranks of the rebels.

DAVID FAGGART, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Paymaster in the Army. He was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in that State.

The Garibaldi Guards were to-day armed with Minié muskets, instead of the rifles given them yesterday.

THE ACTION AT ACQUIA CREEK.

The steamers *Anacosta*, *Monticello* and *Yankee* left the Navy-yard to-day to make an attack on the batteries at Acquia Creek. After a sharp engagement, in which there was nobody hurt, the steamers retired without dislodging the rebels. This evening the Garibaldi Guards, the New-York Ninth and Seventy-first, and two batteries of flying artillery, were embarked on steamers, and will be landed on the shore so as to engage the rebels in the rear, while the gun-boats again attack them in front.

The pickets on the Virginia side have been doubled to-night, as a precaution, though it is hardly possible that any attack will be made. The rebels "failed to connect" at Alexandria to-day, according to the time-table notice given.

We shall probably go to Manassas.

A squad of forty men from most of the Regiments this side of the river are detailed to go across the Long Bridge to-night. What they are to do is not known.

Capt. MITCHELL of the Coast Survey, arrived to-day from Texas. His vessel, the *Twilight*, was seized, and after much trouble he was permitted to come home. Capt. MITCHELL is from Nantucket, Mass., and is perfectly reliable. At Richmond he saw about ten thousand secession troops. At Charlottesville he was arrested, and requested to be allowed to go back to Richmond for a pass, which they were about to do when a person exclaimed, "Oh, that's the man who passed counterfeit money at Lynchburgh the other day. He was immediately seized by the mob and taken to the City Marshal's office, where he was examined. Nothing being found objectionable about his papers or person, they permitted him to go on to Richmond, where he obtained a pass and came on to Washington to report to the Department.

At Mannassas Gap he says there are not more than 5,000 troops. They have for several days expected an attack. On Wednesday they sent to Charlottesville for all the troops that could be mustered, declaring that an attack was certain yesterday. There being no attack, and hearing that our troops were entrenched at Alexandria, they grew bolder, and advanced with six hundred to Fairfax.

He represents the people all along the route as much frightened and greatly excited. They expected a raid of Northern troopers.

The President has recommended the acceptance of Colonel MIX's Regiment, and the Secretary of War will probably make the acceptance to-morrow

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

It was current in the camp that there would be an attack by 4,000 Confederate troops on Alexandria during the night. The Federal forces there and in the vicinity were actively engaged preparing for the expected conflict. The attack was expected to come from the direction of Dumfries, about 25 miles below.

This last report was not altogether believed, but it is certain the Federal troops are awake to any possible emergency.

Two privates of the Garibaldi Guard were accidentally shot by the careless use of arms by a comrade. One ball passed through the calf of one leg, and the other through the other's knee-pan. It is supposed the latter will have to be amputated.

There is little, if any doubt, that the New-York Seventy-first Regiment will proceed, at midnight, to Acquia Creek, arrangements having been made for their transportation thither.

Up to 11¼ o'clock to-night, the Government has received no further advices from that point, beyond what has already been mentioned.

The *Keystone State* witnessed the fight for several hours. According to the report of an officer on board that vessel, there are two batteries, the one on th new ground having been damaged.

It is supposed from the movements of the *Anacosta* that she was struck by a ball.

The President has found it necessary, owing to pressing public business, to deny himself to visitors.

The War Department is kept open all night, to be informed by telegraph or otherwise of whatever may demand prompt attention.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, May 30.

That Convention met to-day at the regular hour.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Gov. MAGOFFIN is not ready to report.

IMPORTANT FROM ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, May 31.

The *Pawnee* steamed up late this afternoon and left at 4 o'clock. Her place will be supplied by the *Pocahontas*. The *Pawnee* went down the river.

A traveler who arrived from Richmond this afternoon asserts that he saw but few troops there in comparison with the extravagant statement made of their numbers. The balance may have been scattered throughout the State. 8,000 troops were at Manassas Gap.

The town wears an exceedingly dull aspect, like that of a Sabbath day. Many of the stores on the wharf are entirely closed, and the secession sentiment among the community does not seem to have abated much.

Women and children are leaving daily for the hospitable shores of Maryland.

Freedom of speech is apparently unrestricted except when too open and violent in the presence of soldiers.

Col. STONE to day was relieved from the command his post, his place being supplied by Col. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventh Infantry of Regulars.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31.

Ex-Gov. PRATT was arrested this evening at Annapolis, by order of the Government, and taken to Washington Navy-yard.

It is rumored that Ex-Gov. LOWE has also been arrested.

Mr. McLANE, late Minister to Mexico, was nominated by the Secessionists in the Fourth Congressional District to-night.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 31.

The Nashville and Louisville Railroad agent is obliged to refuse all freight till next week, on account of an impossibility to obtain a sufficient number of cars to take it Southward.

"Paroquet Camp" will soon be removed to Muldrough's Hill, 45 miles south of here, on the line of the Nashville Railroad.

It is understood that several companies are now formed in Louisville who will form part of Col. ANDERSON's Brigade.

THE VOTE FOR SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of May 29, says: "The interruption of the mails from Eastern Virginia prevents the reception from the counties in that section of the State of the results of the election held last Thursday on the acceptance or rejection of the ordinance of secession submitted to a vote of the people by a State Convention. No doubt is entertained, however, that so far as the people of those counties have voted, a large majority will appear for the ratification of the ordinance.

The official returns which begin to come in from the western and some other portions of the State afford the following specimen of the votes given in these sections:

Counties.	For Secession.	Against it.
Alexandria	983	106
Brooke	109	743
Berkeley	818	1,226
Clarke	3	553
Harrison	694	1,691
Hancock	23	743
Jefferson	813	365
Mason	149	1,844
Monongalia, about	100	2,200
Marshall	142	1,993
Morgan	126	533
Ohio	157	3,368
Preston	63	2,256
Pleasants	158	303
Tyler	125	880
Wood	257	1,955
Wetzel	180	790
Total	4,480	21,529

We learn that the little village of Occatink, in Fairfax County, nine miles from Alexandria, cast 76 votes for the Union and 19 for secession, being just four times more Union than secession votes. The usual vote polled is 135. The vote for members to the Virginia Convention was 125 in favor of the Union candidate, and 10 for the secession candidate. The vote last Thursday, we are informed, "would have been as large and patriotic, if there had not been a Company of Virginia Cavalry marched into the village the night preceding the election. They hung out a secession flag on one side of the street, and the Union men immediately flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from a window immediately opposite." The latter were largely in the majority.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the majority for the ratification of the secession ordinance will exceed 150,000 votes. We append returns from counties and cities as we collate from the Virginia papers:

	For.	Against.
Richmond	4,000	16
Petersburgh	1,165	—
Norfolk	1,172	6
Portsmouth	999	76
Alexandria	915	102
Chesterfield (partial)	unanimous	—
Sussex (partial)	unanimous	—
Dinwiddie	684	1
Prince Edward	unanimous	—
Southampton	unanimous	—
Henrico	1,086	—
Albemarle	unanimous	—
Staunton	3,300	6
Botetourt (partial)	unanimous	—
Lynchburgh	1,496	—
Roanoke	850	—
Fredericksburgh	77	2
Pittsylvania	unanimous	—
Goochland	unanimous	—
Charlotte	144	—
Albemarle	921	—
Orange	128	—
Augusta	3,300	6

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowl.	$8 82[illegible]	Benj. B. Sherman	100
Smith & Dimon	200	Cash	10
D. Dows & Co	10	W. H. Swan	25
Cash	10	Hastings & Co	25
P. P. G	10	Duncan Sherman & Co.	100
Woodruff & Robinson	10	Cash. U. R	1
Sturges & Co	35	Williams & Guion	50
Darling Alb'tson & Rose	10	W. H. Newman & Co	25
Wright & Rawson	25	N Chamberlin	20
Wm. A. Brown	10	G. B. Powell	10
Cash	6	G. G. Williams	5
H. A. Cargill	10	H. Stutzer	25
Yours truly	10	Cash, T. R	25
Furman & Co	50	J. M. French	10
Snow & Burgess	15	W. D. Mangam	25
Wallace & Wickes	25	John W. Thorne	10
B. E Clarke & Co	15	Henry W. Smith	25
D. A. Cushman	25	Peter Moller	50
C. H. Marshall & Co	100	William Moller & Co	50
Chamberl'n, Phelps & Co	25	R. L. & A. Stuart	50
Unknown, through O B. Tweedy & Co, 80 pairs pantaloons, valued at	100	Benjamin H. Howell	26
K	5	Mollers, Hogg & Martens	25
Ph. & Arzog	5	G. S. Stephenson & Co.	25
Herckenrath, Schneider & Co	25	Bowerman Bros	25
Cash	6	Pond & Sage	25
Wells & Christie	10	H. Barnstorf	25
Fox & Polhemus	50	L. R	25
L. P. Hawes	25	Bunjes, Ockershausen & Co	25
Cash	3	R. P Buck & Co	100
Cash	5	Roswell Skeel	25
W. M. Rogers & Co	25	Samuel S. Wyckoff	25
Upper Story	5	Havemeyer, Townsend & Co	20
J S. Valentine	20	Camp, Bronson & Sherry	25
Jno. Gray	10	Francis Skiddy	25
T. Johnson, Brooklyn	15	Cash	25
Clark, Wilson & Co	25	Chas. Burkhalter	25
A Fighting Quaker	25	P. Harmony's Nephews	25
D. H S. & Co	10	Pouvert & Co	25
C. & H	25	G. Bartel	25
Cash	10	G. A. Fellows	25
Cash	10	Mollers, Shotwell & Co.	25
Crocker, Wood & Co	10	Daniel H. Turner	25
Oatman & Reid	10	Whitman Bros. & Co	25
G. Comstock	50c.	A. Gallatin Stevens	25
Cash	2	H. Miller	25
Jno. Comstock	5	M. Lazarus	25
Harris, Kuhn & Co	25	Scoth & Edgar	25
F. Benner	25	Philip Dater	25
G. Huntington	10	Pupke & Thurber	25
D. A. McCredy	10	Cash	25
Edey & Turnure	10	S. Gandy	25
Ralph Mead	10	Thos. Owen & Son	25
Cash	10		
Ferd. F. Dufais	25		
Total			$11,590

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover-square.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFENCES ON SHIP ISLAND—TEXAS PORTS BLOCKADED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 24th ult., has the following additional particulars of the destruction of the unfinished fortification on Ship Island:

"BILOXI, Miss., Wednesday, May 22.

Our village is all excitement at the supposed destruction of Fort Ship Island. The fort is located from this place distant thirteen miles. The flames are bursting from the direction of the fort, and all come to the conclusion that the quarters in the fort are being destroyed. One of the citizens, with the aid of a fine telescope, says he discerns a large ship outside of the harbor, steering direct from land.

There are one or two small vessels now in sight, steering for Biloxi, supposed to be the lighthouse boats."

An extra of the Handsboro' (Miss) *Democrat*, dated May 22, says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye witnesses that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various houses, have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

This interesting specimen of vandalism is the work of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of course) anchored in the harbor, who, having duly accomplished their villainous work, with their usual alacrity sneaked off to parts unknown. There is no telling out they may return and destroy the towns on the coast."

A letter from Galveston, Texas, dated May 19, says:

"I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southrons are as hot as fire about it. We have got two forts on the beach, built of sand-bags and barrels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here at present, and every one out of employment."

SENDING NEWSPAPERS TO OUR SHIPS-OF-WAR AND TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some twenty-five years since the writer was a shipping merchant in this City, and, well aware how newspapers are appreciated by *all* Americans away from home, made it an invariable rule to put on board of every vessel he sent to a distant port several bundles of *exchanged papers*, purchased at 25 cents per hundred at the City newspaper offices.

Many a call did he receive from returned naval officers and others, to thank him for his remembrances of their wants and wishes. It was a mutual pleasure, cheaply purchased, and can be as freely enjoyed now, by all who will take the trouble to send these bundles of papers, addressed to any ship, or to the Quartermaster of any regiment, and marked "For distribution."

To facilitate the sending of these and other small parcels, will the Government designate some place in the City whence they will be taken and put on board the transports for the blockading squadron, for Key West, Tortugas, Pickens, &c? Also, some place where they can be left to be forwarded to the army in the field, about Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c?

And, Mr. Editor, will you not put with your regular *standing* notices of mails, steamers to sail, &c., &c., the above information, that everybody may see it daily, and be reminded of their duty?

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Resolutions complimentary to the Seventh Regiment, were passed by the Union Defence Committee, yesterday, and the members of the Committee will turn out to receive them on their return, to-day. The Seventy-ninth Regiment the Ninth (Col. HAWKINS), and the Twentieth (Col. WEBBER), will probably leave to-day; the first for Washington, and the last two for Fort Monroe.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES AT SANDY HOOK.

Col. McCHESNEY's Regiment has now been encamped at Sandy Hook about three weeks. The members have not yet been furnished with all their arms, but they expect them soon. One thousand uniforms are to be sent to them to-day, and during the coming week they are expected to make a parade in the City. The Regiment is in good health, and greatly improved by the drilling and discipline which it has enjoyed at the Hook. The men are very anxious to be called into service.

FLAG-RAISING AT PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 11.

A beautiful National flag, of ample proportions, was raised yesterday afternoon, with pleasing ceremonies, by the pupils of Primary School No. 11, in Greenwich-street, Miss ELIZABETH B. WRIGHT, Principal. The children cheered the flag until their little throats gave out, and then reassembled in the school-room, where Dr. SCOFIELD, Mr. NOTT, Mr. WISNER and other gentlemen addressed them a few appropriate words. Singing closed the exercises, and the occasion will long be remembered by the children. The money for the purchase of the flag was contributed solely by the scholars, who refused all proffers of extraneous aid.

STEUBEN GUARDS, (SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.)

Quartermaster WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, of the Steuben Guards, who are quartered at Newport News, Va., will return to his regiment on or about Monday, June 3. All letters and SMALL parcels for volunteers of that regiment left at Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery, corner of Bayard-street, before 9 o'clock A. M. on that day, will be taken care of and safely delivered by the Quartermaster in person.

FLAG-RAISING IN MILLER'S PLACE, L. I.

On Monday, May 27, a splendid flag was raised at the residence of J. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in Miller's place, L. I. SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., the oldest inhabitant of the town, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. O. S. BARTLES, Major FISH, of Brooklyn, and JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of Riverhead. A letter from Judge J. LAWRENCE SMITH, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was also read. The enthusiasm of the multitude present found expression in the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

THE BURIAL OF CAPT. WADDELL.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Washington Volunteers, held on the 30th inst., at the barracks foot of Forty-ninth-street, Col. CHAS H. INNES presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The officers of this regiment having heard with profound sorrow of the sudden decease of our brother officer, Capt. SAM'L WADDELL, consequent upon the active performance of his duties in this regiment, do most deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and family, therefore

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment will attend in a body the funeral of the late Capt. WADDELL, from his late residence No. 130 Leonard street.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of Major NATHANIEL FINCH, Lieut-Col. CHAS. K. WHITNEY, and Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

COL. CHAS. H. INNES, Chairman.
Lieut. H. N. MARTIN, Secretary.
New-York, May 31, 1861.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

United States Marshall MURRAY has received intimations from Washington that persons appointed by the Government will soon come on from Washington to enter upon the examination of the telegraphic dispatches recently seized in this city.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD, ASTOR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

ORDER No. 2—In compliance with resolutions unanimously passed by the Standing Committee of the Metropolitan Home Guard, on the 21st and 27th insts., appointing the undersigned General Commanding of that body,

I hereby request all loyal citizens who are organizing Companies and Regiments under the above command for the protection of our City and the Union to move in their patriotic work as expeditiously as possible.

All necessary information and the proper rolls can be obtained at any moment on application at Room No. 41, Astor House, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. All rolls now filled up, or being filled up, in this City, Long Island, or Westchester and Staten Island, must be returned to me on or before the 8th day of June next, for commissions and organization, in conformity to the State Militia law and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captains of Companies will report their respective head quarters and their evenings of drill, that the General Commanding may visit and inspect the same. No Companies will be commissioned without such previous inspection. By order.

HENRY STORMS, General Commanding.
E. C. PERRY, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEERS—LETTERS FREE TO THE ARMY.

Mr. D. A. STEPHENS, of No. 11 Pine street, room No. 26, is authorized by Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, to receive and forward letters, free of expense, for the volunteers on duty at Washington, Alexandria, and in that vicinity. The following letter has been received from from Mr. VAN WYCK by Mr. STEPHENS:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

D. A. Stephens, Esq., New-York—DEAR FRIEND: * * * All letters addressed to the soldiers, inclosed in an envelope directed to me at Washington, will come free of postage, and be promptly delivered. Put M. C. on the letter.

Each envelope should not weigh over two ounces, as I cannot receive beyond that weight, in one package, free.

Make such arrangement as will extend the benefit throughout the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. * * * Yours, &c.

C. H. VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the goodness to state that letters from this City for the army in Washington and Alexandria will be sent FREE if addressed to my care as below.

They must be distinctly addressed, stating the regiment to which they are to go, and if sent to me through the Lamp-post Letter boxes must have a *one-cent stamp* affixed. No other stamp is required.

Separate packages will be made up for each regiment, and forwarded daily free of expense.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau street, corner of Liberty-street, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant JAMES C. RICE has been detailed to receive all contributions, packages, and letters for this regiment. His head quarters are at No. 596 Broadway.

A CORRECTION.

Mrs. NELSON CRAWFORD and Mrs. W. B. ASTEN presented a flag to the Harlem Home Guard—not Mrs. WATTS SHERMAN and Mrs. W. B. ASTOR as we stated yesterday. Steps have been taken in Harlem toward the organization of a company for active service, and the success which the movement has met with thus far is highly encouraging. The head-quarters are at Washington Hall, Capt. CRASTO.

A CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE RAISED IN THE CITY.

The first Confederate flag taken in Virginia by the Fire Zouaves, will be hoisted, union down, under the Stars and Stripes, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, on the house of No. 14 Hook and Ladder Company, at No. 96 Charles-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets. Col. ELLSWORTH's trumpet is in the possession of Engine Company No. 20.

ANOTHER FLAG ON THE FREE ACADEMY.

The students of the Free Academy are determined to show their patriotism. Yesterday there was raised one of the largest and handsomest flags in the City. It will be remembered that the Free Academy raised a flag on the 19th of April. The one hoisted then not answering the wants of the students, either in size or beauty, the present flag was procured by the contribution of the instructors and students exclusively. The exercises consisted in the raising of the colors by the venerable President, amidst the hearty cheers and tigers of the students, and the dipping of the flag on the opposite building, followed by addresses from the Vice President, and others, with the reading of an original poem, written for the occasion by G. W. SNOW, Jr., of the Junior Class. But the patriotism of the Free Academy consists not alone in flag raising. Each class of that institution has its representatives in our army, and if our country needs the services of the rest, they will respond promptly. The students, after singing "The Star Spangled Banner," dispersed, with three cheers for the institution, its flag, and its defenders.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, Company H, Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Capt. WETTHACK, commanding, was presented with an elegant sword by the second platoon of the Fifth Ward Police. The presentation took place in front of the Station-house. Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, after making a few remarks, placed the sword in the hands of the Captain, and the whole company gave nine rousing cheers and a tiger for the Police, Capt. WETTHACK, and the Union.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The foregoing special orders, No. 3, from Division Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated; Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT will conform thereto. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN, Aid de Camp.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.M.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Pursuant to the foregoing Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will be in readiness to leave their quarters, Palace Garden, fully uniformed and equipped, on Sunday the 2d day of June, at 4 P. M., to proceed to Washington.

Captains of Companies will have their commands in readiness to fall into line by 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Lieut. Col. L. M. ELLIOTT.

DANIEL GERLAD, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

We learn with pleasure that this volunteer regiment has just completed the final medical inspection preparatory to assuming the field. The Colonel and officers of this regiment are recommended as much by their social standing as by their active participation in the wars for European constitutional rights, and it is gratifying to witness the proficiency to which their skill and experience has brought the men under their command, and the good judgment which they have displayed in their selection,—the men being of medium height,—a good physical requisite—and of more than ordinary intelligence. Attached to the brigade of Gen. ASBOTH, and made to assimilate in many respects to the Garibaldi Guard, under the same leader, there is every reason to suppose that the prominent position already assumed by the one soon will be accorded to the other.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, recognize, in the events of the hour, the pressing need of prompt provision for the spiritual, as well as the temporal, wants of our noble volunteers. In order to meet such necessity the Association has organized a system of visitation, distribution and missionary service among the soldiers quartered in and near this City. The members who perform this work earnestly desire the cooperation of those "loved ones at home," who feel disposed to partially answer their own prayers by advising us of the names, companies and regiments of such soldiers as they may wish us to call upon and befriend while in New-York, *en route* for the seat of war. We therefore solicit *communications from the friends of volunteers*, conveying such information as will be of use in directing the attention of the Committee to individual cases where Christian counsel and courtesies would be desirable or acceptable. Address any member of the following Committee, Box 1,219 Post-office, New York City.

The Press generally are requested to copy this circular.

GILEAD B. NASH, FRANK W. BALLARD, STEPHEN H. TYNG Jr., Committee.
No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment has now received positive marching orders; they are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW YORK, May 31, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3—Brigadier-Gen. JOHN EWEN is hereby directed to order Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, commanding the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to assemble his regiment on Sunday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., to proceed to the City of Washington.

This regiment will take the Philadelphia cars, leaving foot of Courtlandt street, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will report to the Commander-in-Chief on their arrival. By order of WM. HALL, Brigadier General Commanding First Division, N. Y. S. M.

A. P. DALRYMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.
J. G. HERRIOT, Act. Div. Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CAPTURED SHIPS.

The United States District Attorney yesterday filed libels in the Court of Admiralty against the prizes captured by the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, including the *Pioneer*, *Octavia* and others which have been reported to the Prize Commissioners. Proceedings were also commenced against the sureties of H. C. GORDESS, a Postmaster in Sullivan County, who decamped with $199 of Government funds.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

The friends of the members of the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers will be permitted to visit Riker's Island on Sunday, June 2. The steamboat *Thomas Hunt* will leave Peck Slip at one o'clock. No other boat will be allowed to land passengers. By order of Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. WEBER, OF THE UNITED TURNER RIFLES.

At a meeting of the German Liederkranz, on Thursday evening, Mr. MAX WEBER, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, United Turner Rifles, was presented with a splendid guilt cartouch and sword-belt. The President, Mr. FRED. KAPP, accompanied the presentation with some very appropriate remarks, saying that a twofold responsibility devolves upon the German soldier in the present campaign; for he had to enter not only for the cause of his adopted country, but also for the honor of the German name, and to show to the world and to history that the German is to be found among the first rank of the champions for liberty. He complimented the Colonel upon his past military career, alluding to the part he had taken in the strife for freedom in Baden, and hoped soon to welcome the Colonel, returning victorious in the midst of his brave "Turners." Colonel WEBER expressed his heartfelt thanks for the token of esteem thus tendered him by his fellow members, and said that while he wished that their expectations would be realized, he woud endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in him. A few appropriate songs were sung by the Society. Among several toasts given in the course of the evening, Mr. HUGO WESENDONK, Vice-President of the German Patriotic Aid Society, gave one to the families that our soldiers have left behind, and said that it is the duty of every good citizen to care for their support and comfort, although there would be many who would consider it an honor to suffer want in the consciousness of their supporters paying the tribute to their adopted country on the field of honor.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

The Fourth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR commanding, were, yesterday, presented with an elegant stand of colors, by Mrs. JORDAN L. MOTT. Mr. MOTT, on behalf of his lady, presented them, with an appropriate speech, which was eloquently responded to by Col. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A number of the members of this Regiment arrived in this City, Thursday. The reason they returned is on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance for three years. They understood from their Captains, when they left the City, that their services were only required for three months. The majority of the members have enlisted for the war and are still in Washington, or its vicinity. Several officers are now in New-York in order to raise recruits for this corps. The following has been issued by Col. TOMPKINS:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in U. S. Service.)

Capt. JAMES BRADY, Lieuts. CAMPBELL, MURRAY and DIMOCK, are detailed to receive recruits for this regiment at the Regimental Armory, (Seventh-street,) to serve for the war. Good, able-bodied men (those single preferred) will apply to either of the above officers between 9 and 5 o'clock of each day, for the coming week. Per order of

COL. TOMPKINS.

The oath to serve for the war was administered on Tuesday last; about six hundred men took it, and three hundred to four hundred men refused. The latter were sent back to New-York. These four hundred make all manner of statements as to their treatment, &c., but although individuals may have somewhat suffered, the regiment, as a whole, fared like all others volunteering for the war. The fact of many who have returned now wishing to go back to their companies, is proof enough of the statement

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Col. WILSON's muskets for his regiment, were not forthcoming yesterday, to the intense disgust of the boys. The drill in the marchings was not over-comfortable in the hot sun. It would be a real charity for somebody to provide the men with Havelocks.

To the Editor of the Times:

I desire, through the medium of your journal, to tender to the undermentioned citizens of New-York and vicinity the thanks of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteer Militia under my command for the valuable presentations received at their hands:

April 24, to Wm. Herrick, for arms, amounting to $344 75; Mr. Beekman, for 50 copies Viele's Manual. May 16, to A. H. Mickle & Son, for tobacco; 20th, to J. Radway & Co., for 1 box Radway's Relief; Jno. Anderson & Co., for tobacco; Chas. H Lillienthal, for tobacco valued at $[illegible]50; 23d, Ladies' Association for offer of services: 27th, Ladies of Albany, for 40 Havelocks; Union Defence Committee for pants, shirts and caps, amounting to $32 54; Thurlow Weed, $300; a lady, $2 50; citizens, $80; John K. Ford, $500; Missionary Church in Mott-street, $100; Thomas Burns and Mr. Stebbins, for a set of colors, on behalf of citizens of Staten Island; J. W. Corliss & Co., for 10 small line-officers' swords, sashes and belts; W. H. Cushman, 15 revolvers and a field-officer's glass; Merchants in Cortlandt street, for two cases caps and two cases shoes; Enfield Shirt Manufacturing Company, for 1,000 under-shirts; Bible Society, for Testaments; sundry persons, for miscellaneous articles.

It would afford me much pleasure to tender my thanks to each particular donor, but the arduous duties compel me to thank them in general, as the representatives of my fellow-citizens, for the universal sympathy and good feeling expressed by them for the cause in which I am engaged.

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This corps of independent regulars go into quarters to-day,—a very capacious and well ventilated building having been secured on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and which is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. The necessary arrangements having been made by the Quartermaster, all the cooking for the men will be done on the premises, and they will receive their rations regularly of good, wholesome food. The barracks is adjacent to Fort Green Park, which will be taken advantage of by the regiment for drills and parades. Col. GOODWIN is determined to make the best use of the time prior to leaving for the seat of war, in preparing his command for active service, which he intends shall be equal to the best. He has certainly some of the best material to work with, and which will afford him an opportunity to display his military skill. Those wishing to join the ranks can apply at any of the recruiting stations or at head-quarters, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Now that the business of the war has fallen into its proper channels, and is no longer marred by patriotic efforts at impossibilities, the transactions at the Quartermaster-General's Department are conducted with quiet celerity, under the able direction of Gen. ARTHUR and Col. SHEPARD. There is at present a scarcity of uniforms and accoutrements, but a delivery of these articles will be made on Tuesday next, under the new contract. By the end of next week several regiments will receive their outfits, and be ready for starting, or going into encampment to complete their drill. Under the first contract, twelve thousand uniforms and equipments were contracted for; under the new one, fifteen thousand, making in all twenty-seven thousand. The State contingent, it will be remembered, was for thirty thousand men. Thus three thousand are still unprovided for by the Military Board at Albany. We were unable to discover why these unfortunates were left out in the cold, or why a separate contract should be necessary for clothing and equipping them. Beyond preparing for forthcoming deliveries, and perfecting the routine of the Department, there is but little stirring in Walker street.

FLAG-RAISING ON THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A large flag, 18 by 24 feet, was raised upon the church tower of the Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. A few ladies of the congregation purchased the material, manufactured it with their own hands, and presented it for the occasion. It was hoisted by two young girls, dressed in white, while the large audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Enthusiastic speeches were made by Rev. A. P. BOTSFORD, the Pastor of the Church, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, and Mr. JONES.

THANKS TO COL SHEPARD.

Col SHEPARD, aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State, has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. HENRY P. MARTIN, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, now quartered at the Navy-yard, Washington. Col. SHEPARD is made to receive the thanks of the whole regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding states that every kindness shown by Col. S. is fully appreciated, and will be remembered by every officer and member of the Seventy-first.

THE ONEIDA REGIMENT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of New York from Oneida County, was held last evening at the Astor House. C. P. KIRKLAND acted as chairman; J. JONES, Jr., Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving the Fourteenth Oneida Regiment a suitable reception on their way through New-York to the seat of war. Several hundred dollars were subscribed for purchase of colors.

THE KERRIGAN REGIMENT.

The drilling of this regiment continues in squad, company, and regimental movements. The boys have named one of the drill-sergeants "Hard Times," indicative of the course through which his pupils are put.

PARK BARRACKS.

The incident of yesterday here was the visit of two companies of SICKLES' Brigade, *en route* for the great camp at Staten Island. Squads of men are drilled continually in the barracks yard, as well as outside.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

It is requested that the members of the reserve corps meet at the armory, in fatigue uniform and black pants, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-day, in order to act as an escort to the National Guard on its return home.

THE GREAT STATEN ISLAND CAMP.

Already about fifteen hundred troops are stationed here, consisting of the Sickles Brigade, Col. BAKER's Regiment, and Companies from the interior of the State. The surroundings are everything that could be desired for most efficient drill.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

The Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND, continue to drill at their encampment on the Battery, while waiting for the promised rifles. They fondly hoped to get away to-day, but, from appearances yesterday, will probably not succeed.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

The men belonging to this regiment, who have been quartered corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, were removed last evening to Fort Schuyler. They took their departure about 6½ o'clock.

COL. McLEOD'S REGIMENT.

Col. JOHN McLEOD's Regiment left Fort Schuyler yesterday. It has gone to Willett's Point, lately occupied by the Second Maine Regiment, and is now quartered there.

FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

The First Regiment of Maine Volunteers are ordered to the seat of war, and are expected to arrive in this City on Sunday next. The resident sons of Maine are invited to meet at the Astor House at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, June 1, to make arrangements for their reception.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Phalanx, the first and only volunteer regiment raised in this city, is now so nearly full, that the Union Defence Committee will take charge of it to-morrow, and review them on Fort Greene. Yesterday, about 600 men belonging to the regiment were inspected on Flatbush-avenue, and were sworn into the service. Three more full companies will join the regiment this morning. It will take the whole of another week at least to uniform and equip the command.

A new flag was raised on Public School No. 12 yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. About 3,000 people were present, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Ex-Mayor LAMBERT and Mr. WHITING, of the Board of Education, and Mr. JOHN H. HUNTER.

Lieut. A. G. GASTON, Paymaster of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, now at Washington, reached this city yesterday morning. He brings dispatches from Col. WOOD and a bundle of letters from the soldiers to their friends, and will also draw from the State the pay due the regiment for services before the command was mustered into the service of the United States.

The members of the Thirteenth Regiment, now stationed at Annapolis, complain bitterly of the poor quality of the clothing they were fitted out with.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Francis Granger, of Canandaigua; Judge Emett, of Poughkeepsie; E. K. Ross, of Auburn; Luther Tucker, of Albany; C. Callagham, of Manilla; E. A. Chapin, F. E. Woodbridge and E. F. Cook, of Vermont, and F. P. Tyler and T. Curtis, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Whipple, of the United States Army; H. G. Fant, of Washington; F. Moreley, of Detroit; T. Greene, of England; Miss Louisa Lander, connected with the volunteer nurse corps at Washington; E. J. Hittinger, S. Jones and J. A. Tuttle, of New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Boston; Rev. G. W. Haveock, of Buffalo; W. H. Morrel, of Canada, and J. M. Forbes and lady of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of New-York; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Gardner Colby of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Major McClure and J. S. Garland, of the U. S. Army, and O. de La Grange, of France, are at the New-York Hotel.

Thos. Thatcher, of Boston; V. Knott, of Louisville; A. Niacke, of Halifax; W. Cannon, of Mobile; and C. Todd and J. R. Cuthbert, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. J. de Russay, of the U. S. Army; and G. Giles, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Laura Frances, from Havana—Mr. Parks, Mr. Honeway, Mr. Flynn, Richard Mahoney, Mr. Kearney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises..12 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 05 | Gov. Island... 2 54 | Hell Gate... 4 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Vigo, (Br.,) Hallcrow, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.

Ships Competitor, Leckie, Sydney, R. W. Cameron; Kathay, Stoddard, Shanghae, Goodhue & Co.; Cyclone, (clipper,) Ingersoll, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Theresa, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Baltimore, H. Koop; W. Wilson, Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francis; Union, Horstman, Queenstown; E. A. Stevens, Rainer, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Percy, (Br.,) Donkin, Queenstown, Jackson & Nell.

Brigs J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Boston, ——; Fredonia, Lord, Bordeaux, C. & E. J. Peters; Isola, Lancaster, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hope, Wallace, Washington, D. C., H. M. Wood; Nemesis, Videlich, Cork, Holmbes & Tetens.

Schooners R. Allen, Harvey, Fort Monmouth, ——; Bershell, Birdsall, Fort Monroe. ——; T. J. Hill, Whelden, Halifax, B. F. Small; Muskingum, Higgins, Quebec, C. B. Dibble; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master; Surprise, (Br.,) Cole, Halifax, Jas. Hunter & Co.; Wentworth, Smith, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of New-York, Hamilton, Washington, D. C., 40 hours.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamtug Island Belle, Pearsall, New Haven 16 hours, having Br. bark Star in the East in tow.

Ship Statesman, Oxnard, Havre 60 ds., via Havana, in ballast, and 2 passengers to Duncan & Kendall. May 20, spoke ship Charles Sprague, from Cardiff for Havana, and saw several light ships beating out the Gulf. May 21, saw a herm brig ashore on Carysfort Reef, with a number of wreckers at anchor near by.

Ship Criminal Rath Brandt, (Prus.,) Nebendahl, London 36 ds., in ballast, to Funch Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Texas, Ayres, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. May 28, off Cape Carnival, spoke bark Evening Star, from Havana for New-York.

Bark Star in the East, (Br.) —— New-Haven 16 hours, in ballast; was towed to this port by steamtug Island Belle.

Barkentine Hannibal, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Kline, Boston 6 ds., in ballast, to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Alli (Russ.,) Rydberg, Maryport, Eng., 39 ds., with coal to order. In lat 44 10, lon. 49 07, (on the Banks) saw a number of large icebergs.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Port Morris, in ballast, to master.

Brig J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Horace (of Boston,) Buncker, Indianola April 30 via Havana May 17, with U. S. troops. May 28, lat. 33 30, lon. 73 23, spoke U. S. steamer Union, on a cruise.

Schr. Frank Herbert, (of Boston,) White, Sagua May 20, with sugar to Crocker, Wood & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Texas and Lucy Frances, for New-York

Schr. Ann D., Newton, Baltimore 4 ds, with coal, to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Mary P. Burton, Crowell, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day, S. W. to S.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, May 31—Arr. at Newport this morning, brig John Pierce, Garrigan, (late Mellville, who is supposed to have been drowned,) Sagua, for Boston.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. ships Milton, Fleetwood, via Savannah; Uriel, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPROVED STEAMBOAT WHEEL.—Densmore's feathering paddle-wheel has been placed on the steamer Massachusetts, which plies between New-York and Greenport, L. I., and the Captain and Engineer speak in the highest admiration of the improvement. The boat generally goes with heavy cargoes, and the entire absence of the unpleasant jarring motion caused by the old-fashioned wheels, the increase in the speed of the boat, averaging about an hour on each trip; the decreased quantity of steam required, (twenty pounds now doing as much work as twenty-eight and thirty pounds before,) and the perfect ease with which the engine now performs under the most trying circumstances, are among the advantages gained by the change. The new floats were applied to the old wheel without expensive alterations.

Spoken, &c.

Bay State—bark, of and for Boston from Baltimore, May 29, 13 miles S. of Cape Henlopen.—(By pilot-boat Washington No. 4)

L. B. Cowperthwaite—3-masted schr., from Cardiff for Cuba, May 2, lat. 24 45, lon. 53.

Niagara—ship, bound E., was seen, May 26, lat. 36 38, lon. 77.

Sarah—Br. brig, from Halifax for Havana, May 23, off Matanzas.

Sewell—ship, bound S., May 18, off Sun Key.

Capt. John McKee, of the pilot boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, reports, 28th inst. 75 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, spoke ship Thirty-one States, of Camden, from Liverpool: had touched at Mobile, and was proceeding to Sandy Hook for orders: was furnished with New-York papers, and then bore up for St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 20, brigs Baron de Castine, for Portland in 3 ds.; Monoca, for New York do., and others.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW ELLSWORTH ENVELOPE?—It is worth looking at, whether you wish to buy or not. No charge for a sight. It is exquisite in design, and elegantly executed, and carries with it Ellsworth's last words to his mother, written just before starting for his fate, as follows:
"He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me."
Also, the same design elegantly printed on card, in colors.
A package of Envelopes, containing samples of twelve different designs, sent on receipt of four postage stamps. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park row and Beekman-st.
Dépôt for all kinds of Union Goods.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS: NOW IS THE TIME FOR INSECTS TO WORK DESTRUCTION.
THE ONLY SURE REMEDY IS JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL TA[R]
It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, one lb., 25 cents, three-lb. boxes 50 cents, eight-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-Row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE ENVELOPE That eclipses all others is the NEW ELLSWORTH ENVELOPE, published by J. G. WELLS, corner of Park row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

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By DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.—Handsome Household Furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) viz.: rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, bookcases, centre and fancy tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, marble top bureaus, dressing tables, washstands, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, extension tables, dining chairs, buffets, mahogany chairs and easy chairs in hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains and cornices, window shades, &c., together with kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—10,000 COPIES ISSUED IN 12 DAYS.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flag of Our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, there is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "South Carolina's Good-bye to Yankee Doodle;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for them Tenderly;" "Hail Columbia;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian [illegible];" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great slaughter of traitors in the days of King Jehosaphat," all for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agt., No. 481 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country for the summer; would also do the washing, if required, having been deprived of the small means of making a living for herself and three interesting orphans by the war-fever which prevails in our City; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 263 Spring-st., up stairs.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS AT NO. 333 Broadway.—HORACE WATERS, Agent, will sell a few 7-octave pianos at the above price for a few days, previous to moving into his new store, No. 481 Broadway. Also one second-hand 6-octave piano, modern style, $75. One do., 6¾-octave, $110. One 7-octave do., $125.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Bleecker-st., near 6th-av., for three days.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE WILL assemble at the Armory in uniform on SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of meeting and escorting the Regiment on its arrival from Washington.
L. W. STEVENS, Colonel.
WILSON, Adjutant.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HOME GUARD.—THE MANHATTAN GRAYS are now forming a Home Guard. All respectable young men wishing to join, may do so by applying at the drill room corner 7th av. and 23d-st., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of the two-story house, No. 659 Greenwich-st. Will be let to a small family for $175. The premises are in excellent order, with gas, &c.

REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, OF [illegible]mington, Del., will preach in the South [illegible] Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BASE SINGER WANTED—WITH A FINE voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Apply to A. W. BERG, No. 31 East 30th-st.